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The China Mail.



July 27, 1921, Temperature 70

ESTABLISHED 1845
Barometer 29.67 Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 93

July 27, 1920, Temperature 80

No. 18,321.

三拜禮

號七廿月七年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

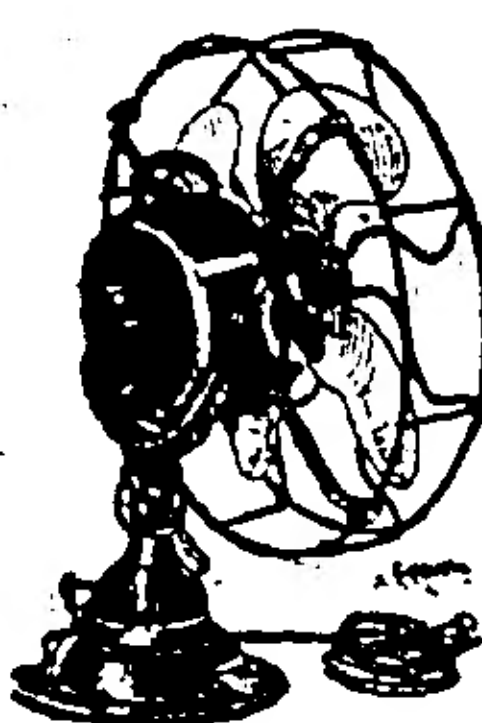
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Some of that that you bought me in Paris, that time
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QUAND VIENT L'ETE

the first thing you ever gave me

(Extract from In Another Girl's Shoes)
By Berta Ruck, page 432.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
HONGKONG
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

BENEFIT OF A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT TO BE GRANTED.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNAL'S DECISION.

PARIS, July 26.

The commercial tribunal has decided to grant the benefit of a com-
promise settlement to the Banque Industrielle de Chine. M. Benoist has
been appointed receiver.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

HARDING'S TRIBUTE TO PART PLAYED BY ATHLETICS.

NEW YORK, July 26.

President Harding in a letter regretting his inability to attend the
Anglo-American inter-varsity athletics, pays a tribute to the fine many
contest which has contributed to the promotion of those splendid relations
between the United States and the United Kingdom that have excellently
served both countries for a century. He hopes that the American treatment
of British visitors will never fail in reciprocating the hospitality shown
Americans in the United Kingdom.

FRENCH TRADE RETURNS.

FIRST FAVOURABLE BALANCE AFTER THE WAR.

PARIS, July 26.

For the first time after the war a favourable trade balance has been
revealed in the statistics for the first six months of 1921. The imports
totalled 10½ milliards of francs or 16,000,000 tons, and the exports 10½
milliards or 7,326,000 tons. Imports declined ten milliards of francs and
6,000,000 tons compared with last year.

PRINTING WAGES.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS REDUCTIONS.

LONDON, July 26.

A conference of the master printers, the newspaper society of printing
and kindred trades federation, has agreed to recommend a reduction
of 5s. a week in the wages of adult male members of the various affiliated
trades with the federation beginning with the week ending August 13 and
a further 5s. a week reduction beginning with the week ending September
10, also corresponding reductions in the wages of women workers, piece
workers, and male learners.

LEWIS GUN CLAIM.

GOVERNMENT KEEPS £3,000,000 EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, July 26.

The Lewis gun claim for £3,000,000 retained by the Government as
excess profits income tax (mentioned yesterday) ended in judgment for the
Crown after the evidence of Sir Eric Geddes and others that they did not
recollect any reference made to taxation when the contract for acquisition
of the Lewis gun was being negotiated in November of 1915.

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

"QUESTION ALREADY APPROACHING SETTLEMENT."

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter learns that as a result of explanations exchanged between the
British and French Governments a very much better atmosphere has been
created. There is reason to believe that the question of Upper Silesia is al-
ready approaching a settlement and no further misunderstandings as re-
gards the despatch of troops are likely to occur.

RAPID GREEK ADVANCE.

TURKS LOSE THREE QUARTERS OF THEIR GUNS AND TROOPS.

ANGORA IN DANGER.

ATHENS, July 26.

Official reports from various units delayed owing to the rapidity of the
advance have now been co-ordinated and show that the enemy has lost
over three quarters of his guns and forces in casualties, prisoners, and de-
serters. After consolidating the Afionkarahisar, Kutahja, Eskeshehr, and
Bilejik line, the northern and southern Greek armies effected a junction
whereas the enemy front is broken and his troops at Angora are cut off
from troops at Koniah.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

The British prisoners at Angora have been transferred to Siras as a
preliminary to the evacuation of Angora.

HOMER RACING.

RESULT OF GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, July 26.

The Goodwood Stewards' Cup resulted as follows:—

Service Kit..... 1.
Star Grass..... 2.
Tetrander..... 3.

There were 20 runners. A length separated first from second, a head
second from third.

The betting was as follows.—Service Kit 20-1; Star Grass 25-1, and
Tetrander 100-6.

"MAURETANIA" DAMAGED BY FIRE.

MONTHS BEFORE LINE WILL BE FIT FOR SEA AGAIN.

LONDON, July 26.

The embers of the "Mauretania" fire blazed up at midnight and the
fire was not extinguished until the early hours. The damage is estimated
at £50,000. It will be months before the "Mauretania" will be fit for sea
again.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2.9 3/8

To-day's opening rate 2.9 5/8

OPIUM ON STEAMER.

SHIP'S COOLIE'S CONVICTION.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES APPLICATION
FOR REHEARING.

Magistrate Orme yesterday after-
noon heard Mr. Leo D'Almada's
argument in support of an applica-
tion for a rehearing of a case in
which a ship's coolie was last week
fined \$1,800 for the unlawful posses-
sion on the Kwongtak s.s. Co's s.s.
"Onchai" on July 19, of 20 tael of
prepared non-Government opium,
which the prosecution alleged was
found by revenue officers concealed
in the engine-room of the ship.

Mr. D'Almada said the grounds of
the application were (1) that no in-
criminating evidence was given, he
submitted, to justify a conviction and
(2) that material witnesses were not
called. Therefore, on the evidence
as a whole, the conviction was bad.

Mr. D'Almada summarised the
evidence as follows:—
(1)—John Brown, revenue officer,
found two packages of opium under-
neath some firewood.

(2)—The manager of the steam-
ship Company held "a sort of Star
Chamber inquiry" and ordered the
arrest of the defendant and his her
man.

(3)—The No. 1 coolie said each
man accused the other.

(4)—A coolie saw the defendant,
at Wuchow, place two packages un-
der the firewood.

Mr. D'Almada pointed out that in
view of the recent prosecutions of
steamship companies, it was not un-
likely that companies would seek to
absolve themselves from blame by
shifting the responsibility on to
coolies.

Mr. F. E. Nash, who prosecuted at
the hearing of the case, said that in
this case the reason the company was
not charged was because the quan-
tity was less than that for which it
could be held responsible under the
Ordinance.

Explaining his reason for convict-
ing, the Magistrate said that in view
of the fact that the man originally
charged with the accused and sub-
sequently discharged, and an in-
dependent witness had both deposed
to having seen the packages of opium
hidden at Wuchow, he saw no reason
why the evidence should not be
accepted.

In refusing to reopen the case, the
Magistrate said that in cases of this
sort in which there were cross-pur-
poses, the danger was that instead of
getting nearer to the truth, one got
further away from it. He did not
think that there was any real ground
for reopening the case, or for suspect-
ing the bona fides of the witnesses,
whose evidence, he felt sure, was
reliably given. "I do not feel
that the ends of justice will be ad-
vanced by a rehearing," he conclud-
ed.

ALLEGED ARSON.

PREMISES SATURATED WITH
KEROSENE.

MAN AND WOMAN CHARGED.

A charge of arson was preferred
against a Chinese man and a woman
before Magistrate Lindsell yesterday
afternoon. Evidence was given that
the accused were the occupiers of
the top floor of No. 18A Stanley
Street, in which a fire broke out in
the small hours of the morning of
July 9. The inmates of the other
floors promptly tackled the flames
and averted a disastrous blaze,
the floor, bed mattresses and
articles of furniture having been
saturated with kerosene, clear
evidence that arson had been
attempted. When the fire was dis-
covered the floor was deserted accord-
ing to the other inmates of the house,
the accused and two women who
lived with them, left with bundles
shortly before. The police arrested
the accused in Wanchai later in the
morning. The police had since
learned that the furniture was not
insured, thus leaving the object of the
attempted arson a mystery. After
further evidence had been heard the
case was remanded. Mr. F. E. X.
D'Almada conducted the defence.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in
the stomach or intestinal pain.
Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea
Remedy never fails to relieve the most
severe cases. Get it today, there will
be no time to spend for it after the at-
tack comes on. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

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HALF-PRICE SALE OF FANCY COLOURED SHIRTS.

FOR THIS WEEK-END ONLY.

We are offering a large stock of broken ranges and odd-
ments in Fancy Coloured and Plain White Day Shirts for

\$3.50 EACH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

RELIEVES AND CURES

THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF

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OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

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BROKEN PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND

SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Or from

The Gledale & Terramia Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

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A LINK WITH THE "45."

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 Auctioneers to the Government
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
 July 28, 1921, at 12 Noon,
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
 Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRIES,
 including—

Brandy, Whisky,
 Sulphur, Dyes,
 Gas Mantles,
 etc., etc., etc.
 Terms—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers to the Government.
 Hongkong, July 26, 1921.

INTIMATIONS

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
 STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.**
 NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 2nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLMS,
 Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 13, 1921.

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per share on account of the year 1921, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1921, to SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1921.

**NATIONAL LOANS OF THE THIRD
 YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).
 AND OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF
 THE REPUBLIC (1915).**

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the drawing of bonds for redemption will take place at Peking on the following dates, namely, THIRD YEAR LOAN, Fourth drawing on December 1, 1921; FOURTH YEAR LOAN, Third drawing on September 1, 1921.

The numbers of drawn bonds with date and place of repayment will be announced in due course by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,
 Inspector General of Customs,
 Inspectorate General of Customs,
 Peking, July 14, 1921.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

**THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE
 LTD.**
 5, Wyndham Street.
 Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post, are requested to write, \$3.50 per week. Full particulars Free under cover. "SBI" WORKS, Bendon Square, Calcutta (C.M.) India.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
 Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately by gentleman one or two furnished Rooms with board, bathroom, etc. Location Kowloon preferred. Full particulars to Box No. 1307, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—For local Insurance OFFICE. EXPERIENCED CHINESE CLERK. Reply in own handwriting to Box No. 1303 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—Competent STENO. TYPIST (male) with knowledge of filing, coding, etc., requires immediate position, no objection to outposts. Apply Box 1304, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—POSITION WANTED by SPANISH BOOK-KEEPER with good knowledge of Shipping, and Import & Export and able to speak Chinese fluently. No objection to Outposts. Apply to Box 1305, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

SHORTHAND TUITION.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND ELEMENTARY and INTERMEDIATE. Private tuition by European lady. Terms moderate. Further particulars on application to Box No. 1306, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Ricksha from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1338, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—LARGE GODOWN AT WANCHAI (known as Mody Godown). Apply to LEE HAY SAN & Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yau-mai. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LD.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Association Memorandum differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1). That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2). That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3). That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4). That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5). That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
 Manager.

LONG HING & CO.

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 No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCING.
 WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

THE OLARINS,
 will present
 The latest Ballet and Ball Room
 Dances.

To the Defendant H. C. Best,
 of No. 14, Conduit Road, Victoria,
 Hongkong.

TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced against you in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction Action No. 131 of 1921, by S. Greenfield of Old Post Office Building, Victoria, aforesaid, in which the Plaintiff's claim is for the return of a Share Scrip No. 6555 issued by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, for 100 Shares Nos. 11425/46; 24817/41; 21533/43; or the sum of \$21,500 being the equivalent value thereof.

AND that it has been ordered that service of the Writ in the said Action on you be effected by (inter alia) advertisement. If you desire to defend the said action you must within 8 days from last publication of this advertisement inclusive of the day of such last publication either personally or by your Solicitor enter an appearance at the Registry of the said Supreme Court in Victoria, Hongkong. In default of such appearance judgment may be entered against you.

LEO LONGINOTTO,
 Solicitor for the Plaintiff.
 Dated this 21st day of July, 1921.

FOR SALE.

New and Used.

HARDLEY DAVIDSON'S.
 INDIANS.
 HENDERSONS.
 WOLFE.
 and SMITH.
 MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.,
 106-114, Woo-Sung Street,
 Kowloon

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Boulder's Service to the China Mail.)

EPIDEMIC IN UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 26th.
 Alarming reports of outbreaks of disease in the cotton-growing region in the South are coming in. It is stated that a hundred thousand are stricken with pellagra (skin disease). It is feared that at least ten thousand will die. The epidemic is said to be due to starvation, owing to the collapse of the cotton market, ruining farmers and planters.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.
 President Harding has requested the Public Health and Red Cross officials immediately to investigate and ascertain how the Government can relieve the situation in the Southern Cotton Belt arising from the epidemic of pellagra. President Harding is of the opinion that the epidemic and the consequent threat of famine is due to the impossibility of the people selling cotton causing a shortage of money, which has deprived thousands of the variety of food necessary to prevent pellagra.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

NEW YORK, July 26th.
 Pending a judicial ruling on the injunction applied for by the United States Mail Steamship Company to restrain the Shipping Board from interfering with the operation of the company's ships, orders have been issued to withdraw the United States Marshals placed aboard the ships seized.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

PARIS, July 26th.
 A gang of masked and armed bandits held up and robbed passengers in a saloon in the Paris-Marseilles express, near Bouene. Two young French officers, who resisted, were shot at. One was killed. The bandits escaped.

BOXING CONTEST.

BROOKLYN, July 26th.
 Pete Herman outpointed J. Lynch in fifteen rounds, thus regaining the bantam-weight championship.

UPPER SILESIA PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 26th.
 It is officially announced that Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour will attend the Supreme Council, in Paris, on August 4th. It is improbable that Mr. Lloyd George will attend owing to pressure of business in London. The meeting is expected to deal only with the Silesian question. British experts have already gone to Paris.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
 100 YEARS.

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 AND CO.**

**Export and Import
 Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
 CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

**JOHN
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Colonial Merchants
 and Produce Agents,
 SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Did you ever
 look at the back
 of this package?



This is
 why
They Satisfy
 —and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield
 CIGARETTES 20 for 20 cents.

In air-tight packages. Also obtainable in round tins of 50, vacuum-sealed.
 LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
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GRETONNES

SPECIAL SHOW

We are showing a very fine selection of distinctive and exclusive designs. A representative display is now on show in our windows and these patterns cannot be obtained elsewhere; the prices are very moderate and vary according to the quality of cloth the designs are printed on. They are chiefly the MORTON "SUNDOWN" CUMBERLAND prints and "FOXTON FABRICS, the finest dyes obtainable.

Patterns gladly sent on application.

We Specialize in

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Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
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INSPECTION SOLICITED

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60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mr. L. A. Silva tender their sincerest thanks to all relatives and friends for the expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and also for the many beautiful floral tributes sent.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

SOCIAL PRESTIGE.

Some hasty editorial notes in Monday's *China Mail* suggest a theme for more deliberate thought and leisurely discussion, in this Colony where social prestige seems to count for so much with so many. There was talk, you may remember, of certain people being "looked down on." That is a convenient take off. Before anybody can look down on somebody else, they must occupy some "up" from which to look down. What is the superior altitude from which—apparently by consent of the parties looked down on—some people can look down their noses, casting the disdainful glances that hurt? It should be easy to answer this here, in this small place, where everybody knows who and what everybody else is.

Elsewhere, of course, there was aristocracy, Blue Blood, nobility, ancient family pride. We have not that, yet we have—if any people are "looked down on"—some sort of social eminence or distinction or caste which permits such airs of superiority. What is it?

Let us get it settled one way or another. It is a myth, let us explode it. If it is real, let us examine its right and title.

As it is not Blue Blood, is it title? Persons honoured, as the empty say,

frequently. There is no question of equality of status here, so much as of personal taste and liking. And no one house could possibly entertain all who (by caste) would be entitled to go as guests. It cannot be that they have tried to force themselves where they were not particularly wanted, and been snubbed. If it were so, they would deserve any rudeness they received. We suspect the grievance is mainly subjective. They assume that some people do not or rather would not set the same value on their society and conversation that they themselves do. They are as good as those in the "social swim"—which ever they happen to have in view when speaking, for Hongkong has at least half a dozen social swims, to our knowledge—and because they feel "out of it," they call the others (who may not even have noticed their existence) snobs. That itself is the worst kind of snobbery.

No! Blue Blood, not title, not money—is it culture that "looks down on" people less cultured? That cannot be, for true culture is democratic, and too high to look down in that sense. If the idea of aristocracy is necessary, we should support intellect as its basis, but in that case the intellectual would not and could not despise the uneducated. He would say: There, but for the grace of God, the opportunity to exercise my brains, go I. Besides, we are not talking of an uneducated grievance, are we? The stupid man who complained that a very wise professor was too proud to spend all his evenings listening to his (the stupid man's) conversation would be laughed at even by his mental equals.

There is, it now appears, no real social superiority or inferiority which makes that complaint of being "looked down on" plausible. If it exists, either as an attitude of some people who feel entitled to assume it, or only in the suspicious minds of those who complain of it, it is still absurd, still a turnip bog. The person who complains that there are snobs who despise him is himself the worse a snob, his complaint admitting and conceding the right and title of the first snob to set a social standard. There are, there must be, snobbish people who do look down on other people as outsiders, on the analogy that where there is smoke there must be fire. But they would be insignificant if unrecognized, and it requires a snobbish spirit to recognize their existence or their alleged opinions, or to be hurt by them.

You have seen, perhaps, and laughed at the picture of two donkeys at a fence, each reaching over and eating what should be the other's grass. That seems foolish of them. But now let us consider the complaint of those who feel that they are "looked down on" by people who have no right to do it. It is as if they were behind one of those doors, both sides of which we see sometimes on theatrical stages. The door is locked. Are they locked out, or locked in? That is the question. We, in the audience, know that they are "in" just as much as the others on the other side; but they, it would seem, feel "out." There is a purely subjective grievance.

Some local people appear to think that because they do not drop their catches nor eat peas with a knife they are personally injured if not invited to every taipan's "At Home." They would be horribly bored if their injury were removed, their ambition gratified; and in reducing their "calling list" subsequently, they would be guided by their personal tastes—and some despised taipans would then perhaps complain of their snobbishness.

What folly it all is.

HOUSE TAXES.

There is an excellent suggestion in this morning's *Daily Press*, that our Government should abandon the House Tax, because houses are necessities, and should be exempt. House taxes always increase rentals. Our esteemed contemporary points out that the State of New York has passed an enabling law to exempt new houses from taxation, and New York City has decided that all houses, not exceeding £1,000 in value, shall be exempt from local taxation until 1932. The main object is to encourage building. It should do. The *Daily Press* does not suggest or imply that it will not, but refers to them as an "encouraging example" for Hongkong. We agree. We hope our Government will do it, and so show that it has no animus against our contemporary's dear friends, the landlords. But now—not to discourage the building of new houses here, our Government exempted them from the recent Rent Restriction Bill for the protection of evicted tenants, and the *Daily Press* was careful to point out that such exemption would not encourage local building, because what the Government could do once, it could do again. That argument was likely to discourage our builders, without embarrassing the Government. Does it not apply with equal force to the

"encouraging example" of New York? New houses are exempted from taxation. When does a new house cease to be new? It is, of course, a commonplace to say that legislation can be re-enacted or repealed. There is nothing final about it, and never was. Even if our local legislation did tend to discourage fresh building, which we do not believe, the need for the protection of tenants from squeeze was real, and plain, and urgent. It is a pity that our contemporary should be so perversely hard to please in this matter. We would, naturally, never dream of suggesting that it has been "nobbled by the vested interests," for the *Daily Press* has satisfied us of its independence on too many occasions for that. We can only put it down to that human perversity in argument which habitually overstates its case. Its attitude to the Rent Restriction Bill corresponds with ours toward Constitutional Reform. Because the Reformers will not go as far as we want them to, we carp at their programme. The *Daily Press* says it is better to do what is immediately possible, and take the half loaf. That is exactly what we say of the Rent Restriction Bill, except that we regard it as three quarters of a good loaf. So with the mui tsai business. The anti has grossly exaggerated and over-stated the evils of it, the *Daily Press* among them. Now the Chinese mass meeting, to judge by its programme, is going to be as extreme the other way, and the *Daily Press* is angry with them. We can forgive that, however, for the sake of the excellent bit of irony it produced in the last two paragraphs of Roderick Random's notes. Congratulations.

"ADVERSARIUS" HECKLED.

CHARGED WITH LITERARY
PIRACY.

A *China Mail* reporter was sent to find "Adversarius" this morning, to give him a copy of this morning's *Daily Press*, in which "Roderick Random" charges him with literary piracy, and to tell him that unless he should prove his innocence on Saturday, his contributions to the *China Mail* would not in future be accepted.

Our man reports finding him in Nagasaki Joe's sitting over a late breakfast of beer and sardines. Asked the old man if he had seen this morning's *Daily Press*.
Why? Is there something in it?
Yes. Roderick Random says—
What? Has he come to life again?
Well, well. Long time no have see. Have a b... have a sardine.
Let me see what he says. H'm. Should not believe all I hear—that I never did—and should read through the petition. That I never will, though I signed it. Lots of people did that, signing it without reading it. Why not? It could do no harm, and, as the pessimistic Ostermenger said, it amused the nippers.
That's not the part the Chief is waxy about. Read further down, there where he protests against you "pirating other people's carefully prepared jokes, and passing them off as your own." Are you a pirate and a plagiarist?

Sure. When it pays. Most of my adversaria are pinched. Didn't your chief know that? If not, why does he suppose he gets them so cheap? But in this case you can ease his mind for him. I did get the idea from the Government official named, when I was in seeing him about buying a mui tsai to look after my animals; but he didn't tell me it was a joke, and I took it in good faith as an item of official news. Anybody who read my paragraph attentively could see that, because in it I argued about the job of Colonial Secretary, which I pointed out should be mine. I'm a colonial, and I like my wine sea. Who more suitable? Besides, appearance counts for much these days; I think a responsible official like that should have whiskers. Is that all you wanted to see me about? All right, you can hook it. And tell your Chief that I no longer depend on the *China Mail*; I've got a job.

What's that?
You won't tell anybody?
No.
Then what's the use of telling you?
Git. Same again, Joe.

Peking, July 19.—With reference to the proposed domestic loan of \$30,000,000, which has been approved by the Cabinet, it is stated that the bonds will bear interest at the rate of eight per cent, and that a fund for the payment of interest and repayment of principal will be established by drawing annually from the Peking Octroi \$1,200,000, from the general goods taxation on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway \$1,400,000, from stamp taxes \$1,000,000, from surplus revenue of various departments under the Ministry of Communications, including the Postal Service, \$400,000. This fund will be under the control of the Special Bureau which is to be organized to supervise arrangements for payment of interest, repayment of the loan, etc.

MIND THE PAINT!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Some 900 bars of silver will be brought to Shanghai by the P.M.S. "Ecuador" on July 21 from San Francisco.

H.M.S. "Magnolia" (Commander R.R. Brooke, D.S.O.) and H.M.S. "Foxglove" (Commander G. H. Brady) were due to arrive at Woosung on July 21.

The Mr. Stringer, chief officer of the a.s. "Luchow" who was taken to the Peak Hospital on Monday morning, is, it appears, Mr. C.B.L. Stringer, not Mr. E. T. Stringer as previously reported.

Bandits around Peking have grown to such proportions that the Metropolitan Gendarmerie has set aside 500 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition for the equipment of volunteer corps in the villages.

To-morrow's auctions include the sale of sundries—brandy, whisky, sulphur, dyes, gas mantles, etc.—by Messrs. Hughes and Houghton, and the sale of a quantity of household furniture, a cottage piano and a quantity of plants in pots by Messrs. Lammert Bros.

The German Consulate in the ex-German Concession in Tientsin was officially opened last Friday week and the new German flag was flown for the first time. The colours of the new Republican flag are black, red, and gold in place of the black, white, and red of the old flag.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday night a week ago, states the Shanghai Chinese press, a strange white phenomenon was seen in the skies. It was something like a rainbow, excepting that it was only white in colour. Many people, states the report, believe that this is a sign of future tragedies and sorrows.

The 10-year-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Robb of Hamberg, Korea, was drowned, while swimming at the beach at Gamsan, Korea, on July 13. Before swimmers could reach her she was too far gone to respond to the efforts to resuscitate her. Five physicians worked for three hours to revive the little girl, but without avail.

A well-known member of the British Consular service, Mr. H. E. Sly, recently stationed at Tsimshui, has left for home on sick leave. During his absence, Mr. B. Giles will officiate at Tsimshui. Mr. E. W. P. Mills has been transferred to the Shipping Vice-Consul's office, and his place has been taken in the passport office by Mr. R. A. Hall, who not long ago arrived from England.

The *Eastern Times* quoting from "a report in the foreign press" states that Chen Shu-fan, ex-Tuchun of Shensi, has come to Shanghai under the protection of a missionary. The former has brought with him, the newspaper adds, \$5,000,000 and 3,000 cases of firearms and ammunition containing 30 Maxim guns, 2,700 quick firers and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

At 5 p.m., yesterday, Mr. A. F. da Silva of No. 5, Saifce Terrace, Kowloon, left his freewheel bicycle, valued at \$60, at the stand on the Star ferry wharf. When he returned for it at 9 o'clock, it was gone. This is the second theft of a bicycle from the stand during the last two days. The previous victim was Mr. R. da Silva of Cameron Road.

Two Chinese women were this morning charged before Magistrate Lindell with having procured two girls for the purpose of prostitution outside the Colony. Inspector Spencer said that the girls, who were kidnapped in Canton, were found with the accused on a board the a.s. "Pheumphen," a couple of hours before she sailed for Saigon. Mr. Leo Longino who appeared for the defence applied for a week's remand and the Magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for Tuesday next.

The a.s. "Empress of Asia," carried from Vancouver to Manila a party of the Jesuit priests and ten scholars, headed by Rev. John Tompkins, S.J. They are to supplant Spanish Jesuits in the two colleges maintained by the order in the Philippines. The change marks a new policy in the Philippines, where the Spanish Jesuits have carried on the religious and educational work of the Catholic Church for three centuries. English, instead of Spanish will now become the language of education and literary endeavour. Prior to this only two American Jesuits have been in the Islands.

Questioned by a detective in Yaumati yesterday regarding a bundle under his arm, a man asserted that he had bought the cloth in the parcel from a shop in Wing Lok Street. When the shop people declared they knew him not he promptly said that the cloth had been given to him by his brother. The man named by the accused as his brother corroborated this story, but on the way to the police station this morning changed his mind and admitted that he knew nothing about the cloth and that he was not the accused's brother. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI LEGAL SCANDAL.

CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, July 27.

Extraordinary allegations were made by W. S. Fleming, American attorney, in the U. S. court for China yesterday, during the preliminary hearing of an action for criminal libel raised by Stirling Fessenden, another American attorney, against Fleming. Fleming attempted to lodge charges in his affidavit against Judge Lobingier, Chauncey Holcomb, Fessenden, Commissioner Schul, and H. D. Rodger, of conspiring against him. The libel charge was ordered to be taken to a higher court.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

LOCAL POSITION.

THE WINDING UP PETITION.

Any creditor or contributory of the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine desirous of supporting or opposing the making of an order on the winding up petition may appear or be legally represented at the adjourned hearing on August 16 at 10 a.m., and may secure a copy of the petition on payment of the regulated charge. According to an advertisement in this issue any person intending to appear at the adjourned hearing must send previous notice to the Banque's solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harrison, in time to reach them not later than 6 p.m. on August 15.

GENERAL YANG I-TCH'U'S
CIRCULAR.

General Yang I-tch, Police Commissioner of Tientsin and Chihli, has issued a circular urging the people to refrain from believing rumours caused by the recent suspension of operations of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and threatening rumour mongers with severe punishment.

The circular is to the effect that in the Chung ting General Yang was able to prevent losses to the people when the I Feng Teh and the Hua Jai Banking firms were in financial trouble.

"In 1915, when the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications suspended cash payment of their notes, the people were panic-stricken. I was again able to maintain the situation and to keep up the value of dollar and copper notes in Chihli. The people consequently did not suffer."

"At the present time, the amount of notes issued by the various foreign banks is not large, and you must not lose confidence in them and thereby bring upon yourselves injury. Although the Banque Industrielle de Chine has stopped operations temporarily, its credit hitherto has been good."

"The Chinese and foreign governments, furthermore, will have necessarily to hold themselves responsible in connection with the matter, which concerns their commercial affairs vitally. They would not, so to speak, fold their arms and look upon the panic with indifference."

"Merchants of all classes, I urge, must not believe rumours of wild nature. I have already issued instructions to the police force to arrest and punish rumour-makers with great severity."

CANTON'S SECRET MINT.

UNDERGROUND FURNACES.

According to the *Canton Times* a secret mint was discovered yesterday on the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, popularly known as the Kum Yum Shan. The mint was located underground with an outlet to the kitchen of the San Yuen Kung Temple, the smoke from the furnaces finding its way out through the kitchen chimney. The mint could only be entered through a hole inside the kitchen. When the detectives descended the secret mint it was found that all useful machinery had been removed.

A boy who had once stolen valuables from the secret place when employed by the monks of the temple reported the secret yesterday in the hope of getting a position as guard in the Government.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WHERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AT LONG LAST.

BUSES FOR KOWLOON.

READY IN OCTOBER.

CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

Kowloon is to have its motor buses after all. In October, unless the plans of the promoters of the scheme gang considerably aghast, there will be a fleet of buses running up Nathan Road, branching off to Shamshui by one route and to Hungshing by another. There will be 17 seats in each vehicle and it will cost you ten cents to ride first class and half that to go second.

Following up a clue he got when seeking information on the subject from the Colonial Secretary the other day a *China Mail* reporter, after a bit of patient sleuthing was able yesterday to track down one of the principal members of the Chinese syndicate that has the matter in hand and the latter readily furnished details of the venture. The company is known as "The Kowloon Motor Bus Company Ltd." and its promoter is Mr. Louis S. "Ping." It appears that early in 1920 they tried to get the Government's permission to run motor buses over at Kowloon but although a good deal of correspondence took place some progress was made. Then about twelve months after the company had made its original application, the Government announced that it proposed to call tenders for the job. The company put in a tender which was accepted and at long last they are somewhere within hail of their goal.

Nine one ton Ford trucks purchased from America arrived some time ago and have been stored in the Kowloon godown pending the arrival of the motor bodies which are being manufactured at Shanghai. Certain alterations insisted upon by the C.S.P. have been put in hand and now the only thing holding up the scheme is the fact that the P.W.D. people have not yet put their chop on the plans submitted for the building of a garage and carriage works on a site the company has leased in Nathan Road. As soon as the plans are approved the work of erection will be put in hand. When the building is up (it is expected to be finished by October) the motor bodies will be brought down from Shanghai and Kowloon's motor bus service inaugurated.

Approximate routes have been mapped out and these show that the starting point will be at the Kowloon Ferry Wharf. From there the buses will go along Nathan Road and one route will branch off at Gascoigne Road to Hungshing while the others run out to Shamshui. There will be a system of transfers available and the fares will be ten cents first class and five cents second. Each bus will accommodate seven first class and ten second class passengers.

If only for the persistency with which they have pushed their scheme along in the face of hampering difficulties and discouragements the promoters of the new enterprise deserve to succeed. It will be up to Kowloon folk to support them because, as patronage justifies and road construction permits, so the service will be extended and improved.

QUAINT CHINESE NOTICE.

ENGLISH AS HANGCHOWED.

Reverence for the written or printed character is so much a feature of Chinese life that in almost every street is to be found a receptacle for pieces of paper which the passer-by may find. If faithful to tradition he will carefully gather up scraps on which characters have been written or printed and deposit it in one of these bins so that it may not be defiled by the feet of other pedestrians.

Apparently there is a desire on the part of certain Chinese to have foreigners extend the same courtesy to all paper bearing characters or words, for an appeal from Hangchow reads as follows:—

The Chinese words were created by Chang Yi, the historian during Hwang Ti's reign. His brother was the creator of the European leading languages. If no words, what results then? As civilizations, communications, etc., all depend on the words, we not only should endeavor (? cherish) the characterized papers, but also endeavor the wasteful characterized papers; for the letters are the meanings of the word-creators for man's cause.

We endeavor the wasteful characterized papers as the Christians keep Christ's precepts and the Confucianists preserve their Confucianism.

The plans to endeavor the wasteful characterized papers are as follows:—
1.—To pick up them from everywhere and put them into the word-paper baskets.

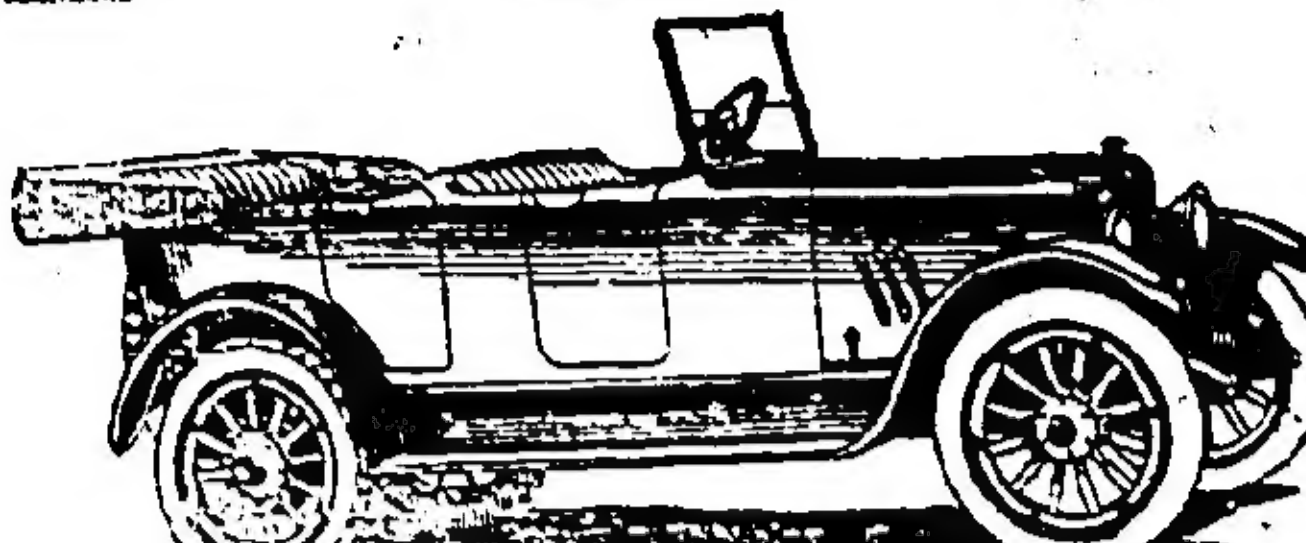
2.—When many, fire them and throw the ashes into the seas or rivers.

3.—Never use them as the wrappings or wrappers.

All Good Association, the Wasteful Characterized Papers Dept., Hangchow, China.

July 15, 1921, A.D.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
59-41 Des Voeux Road Central.
HONGKONG.



COMPANY MEETING.
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
ARTICLES AND MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AMENDED.

With 14,703 of the 20,000 shares represented, an extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., was held at the Hotel at noon to-day for the purpose of considering a new draft memorandum and articles of association. Mr. J. Scott Harrison (Chairman) presided, and there were also present: the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. C. Montague Ede and Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Directors) and Mr. J. H. Taggart (Manager and secretary) the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Rev. Fr. Robert, Messrs. Fung Tat Hang, E. M. Raymond, Ho Kom Tong, H. Birkett, W. E. Van Epe and E. A. Ram and Mr. J. D. Thompson (who represented Dairy Farm Co. shares).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—As indicated in the notice which has just been read by the Company's Manager, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association with regard to the objects of the Company, and also the draft new Articles of Association of the Company. With regard to the draft new Memorandum of Association, the existing Memorandum is one which has been in force in its present form ever since the incorporation of the Company in 1885, and your Directors consider that in order that the Company may be equipped with the increased powers necessary to enable it to keep pace with the times, and increase the scope of the objects of the Company as set forth in its Memorandum of Association with a view to being thereby placed in a position to carry on its business more economically and efficiently and also to carry on certain classes of business which, under existing circumstances, may conveniently and advantageously be combined with the Company's present business. Copies of the existing Memorandum and of the draft new one have, as indicated in the notice convening this Meeting, been open for inspection by shareholders at the Company's registered office in this building, and there are also copies of each of the above on this table and if any shareholder desires to inspect same, he may do so. Inspection of the existing Memorandum and a comparison thereof with the draft new one shows that the latter makes very considerable additions to the former, particularly in regard to the modern everyday powers which a Company should possess. I do not think it necessary to deal further with the question of the Memorandum, and now come to that of the draft new Articles of Association, which your Directors found also needed bringing up to date and altering in certain respects. As in the case of the Memorandum of Association, prints of the existing Articles of Association and of the draft new Articles have, as indicated in the Notice convening this Meeting, been open for inspection by shareholders at the Company's said registered office, and there are also copies of both the existing and the draft new Articles on this table which if any shareholder desires, he may inspect. The following are the most important of the alterations to the existing Articles of Association:—

(1) Under Article No. 84 of the draft new Articles, the qualification of every Director is increased from 50 shares (which is the qualification under Article No. 84 of existing Articles) to 500 shares. The reason for this is because of the proposed Extraordinary Resolution (set out in the Notice convening same) which will be brought before the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 13th August next to divide each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of £50 each constituting the Company's present capital of £1,000,000 into five fully paid up shares of £10 each so as to make such capital £1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of £10 each, and also because of the proposed further Extraordinary Resolutions (set out in the Notice convening the said Extraordinary General Meeting) for the increase of the Company's capital and the capitalisation of £1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of its General Reserve.

(2) Under Article No. 96 of the draft new Articles, provision is made whereby the remuneration of the

Director will be increased to the sum of \$3,000 per annum in lieu of the present remuneration of \$2,000 each under Article No. 86 of the existing Articles.

(3) Under Articles Nos. 109 to 114 inclusive of the draft new Articles, provision is made for the appointment of a Managing Director, and those Articles contain the requisite powers and provisions, in which relation I may mention that it is your Directors' intention to appoint Mr. Taggart to the position of Managing Director, a post for which your Directors consider him eminently qualified by reason not only of his long service with the Company, but also by his intimate knowledge of Hotel business and affairs, which coupled with his ability, energy and zeal for the Company's interests and advancement, will your Directors feel sure, cause such appointment to greatly redound to the Company's benefit.

(4) Under Articles Nos. 133 (a) and 133 (b) of the draft new Articles, provision is made and machinery introduced for effecting the capitalisation above mentioned without which such capitalisation could not be carried into effect.

I do not think there is anything further with which I need deal at this Meeting, but if any shareholder would like to ask any questions or seek any explanation, I shall be pleased to endeavour to answer such questions and give such explanation to the best of my ability.

If no questions are asked or explanation sought, I shall assume that you approve both of the alterations with respect to the Company's objects as set forth in the draft new Memorandum of Association, and also of the draft new Articles as presented, and will thereupon propose separately the two Resolutions regarding the same which are set out in the Notice convening this meeting.

There being no questions or explanation, I now beg to propose the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second that.

The Rev. Father Robert seconded the resolution which was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I now beg to propose the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second that.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded the Resolution which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, that concludes the business for which this meeting was convened, and I thank you for your attendance. As you are aware, the notice convening this meeting also convenes a second extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at this meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions the two resolutions Nos. (1) and (2) which have just been passed as extraordinary resolutions, which second meeting will, as indicated, in the notice, be held here on Saturday, August 13, next at noon, and I shall be glad if you will kindly attend same.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN VARSITY TEAMS COMING HERE.
HOPES OF MATCH WITH LOCALS.

Local baseball fans are enthusiastic over the possibility of seeing the varsity teams of the University of California and the University of Washington in action in Hongkong within the next few weeks.

These teams are now playing in Japan and have arranged games with Shanghai and Manila, and it is hoped that games with the Hongkong team can be arranged when the teams pass through here en route to Manila.

MIND THE PAINT!

PROGRESSIVE HONGKONG.
MEAT MOTORS AND BUSES.
MOTOR-CYCLE TAXIS NOW.

If the year 1921 is remembered for nothing else in the history of Hongkong it will certainly be counted as the starting point of an era of distinct progress in the matter of street transport. It is only a month or two ago that we began shifting our meat supplies around in motor lorries, in place of the cumbersome juggernauts that did service before, and this week comes the double announcement that we are going to have a motor bus service over in Kowloon and a fleet of motor cycle taxis operating throughout the Colony. It is too much. We shall expect to hear before the end of the year that someone is building a Tube to Repulse Bay to obviate the necessity of motoring there in the other fellow's exhaust.

This motor-cycle taxi scheme sounds decidedly promising. There are to be a hundred of them, so the promoter of the scheme informed a *China Mail* reporter, and they will be fitted up with hoods, wind screens and a taximeter to prevent arguments about the fare. If you want to go a mile in one of them it will cost you 25 cents, three quarters of a mile will involve you in an outlay of 20 cents and you will have to pay 15 cents for a journey that takes you half a mile. For a quarter of a mile spin from the Hongkong Club, for instance, to the Peak tram station, and you will be let off with ten cents. And there is this advantage about the scheme—each vehicle seats two persons and the fare is exactly the same for two as for one. So that if, when you contemplate making a journey, you can locate a friend who wants to go the same way it will be possible to have the cost. A trip around the island will be possible for an outlay of about four dollars.

All of the capital invested in the company—it amounts to £50,000—is British money. The machines are B.S.A. 67 twins with side cars and they each cost £250. There will be stands at important centres like the Hongkong Club, the ferry pier and West Point and there is a scheme afoot for issuing books of tickets which will entitle the purchaser to a ten per cent reduction. *Cashiers* will be discouraged but the drivers will get bonuses for good service. When the Government were approached on the subject the promoters were told that while it was considered advisable to grant any monopoly facilities would be granted for the introduction of the vehicles and approval has been given to the scheme.

Probably the only real objectors to the scheme will be the ricksha coolies. Discussing this phase of the matter the promoter pointed out that at present crowds of rickshaws were parked up in the main streets during the greater part of the day. His scheme, he contended, would free the ricksha coolies for more useful employment and would besides help to clear the streets. He thinks too that another useful purpose the taxis will serve will be the opening up of new residential areas which owing to their remoteness are at present out of the question for anyone not possessing a motor car. Particularly, he pointed out, if two neighbours used the same taxis a daily journey of several miles could be accomplished at quite a reasonable figure. The taxis will be able to go anywhere that a motor car can go and possibly some places where a motor car can't. They will naturally be a lot faster than a ricksha and, considering the time saved, very little dearer.

There is only one disappointing feature about the scheme—the taxis won't be running till early next year, but when they do arrive their popularity should be assured.

ANOTHER V.R.C. FETE.

The Victoria Recreation Club are holding another of the night swimming fete that have proved so popular, to-night. An attractive programme of nautical events has been arranged and there will be a band to help out the night's enjoyment.

Mr. Stokes of the Dairy Farm Cold Storage at Lai-chekok reports that between 5 p.m., on Monday and 6 a.m., yesterday, three tons of Mink coal dust valued at \$54, were stolen from the coal dump in the compound of the Company's premises.

Picked up by the police outside No. 51, Yukuk Street, Yau-mat, the dead body of a Chinese male infant was yesterday removed to the mortuary. In the absence of any marks of violence, the police think that death was due to natural causes, and that the remains were dumped to save funeral expenses.

WOMEN LOVE TO TALK.

about the merits of Flakettes because they know that there is no other remedy so good for the sick, headache and constipation which so commonly afflict their sex.

Flakettes are equally helpful to men, for they banish biliousness, liver disorder, pimples, foul breath, coated tongue, and relieve flatulency.

Of chemists everywhere, Flakettes are also obtainable at 60 cents the tin, sent free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Franklin Road, Shanghai.

POLICE RAIDS.

Lance Sergeant Rozensky and a party of Chinese constables yesterday executed a search warrant on the ground floor of No. 10, Tung Man Street and seized a quantity of opium, opium dross, three pipes and three lamps. The occupier of the flat and four men found smoking opium on the premises were arrested.

A raid conducted by Chief Preventive Officer Watt, and some revenue officers on the first floor of No. 89, First Street, West Point, yesterday, resulted in the seizure of a quantity of prepared non-Government opium and the arrest of the principal tenant of the floor.

Acting on information received, Sergeant Kelly and a party of Chinese constables yesterday executed a search warrant at No. 186, Queen's Road East, and there recovered 20 bags of rice which had been stolen from a godown in the vicinity. One arrest was made.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
COMPANIES WINDING UP
NO. 1 OF 1921.
Re BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for the winding up in Hongkong of the above-named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong came on for hearing by the said Court on the 19th day of July, 1921; and the hearing of the said Petition be adjourned for further hearing at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th day of August, 1921, and any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of the adjourned hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or any contributory of the said Bank requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Banque Industrielle de Chine,
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
19th July, 1921.

NOTE.
Any person who intends to appear at the adjourned hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person, or firm, or his Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named notice not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of August, 1921.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB
MUSIC AND BIRTH
at the above Club on
SATURDAY, JULY 30th,
at 9 p.m.
THE FULL BAND OF THE WILTS REGT.
by kind permission of Lieut-Col. Wyndham and Officers.
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS
by Ladies and Gentlemen.
Illuminations. Refreshment Buffet.
Admission: \$1.00 (by permission of the Government)
A limited number of Reserved Seats at \$1.50
BOOKING AT MONTAGNI'S AND THE CLUB.
DON'T MISS IT.
TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.
ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headings to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all opponents tell is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
FRIDAY,
July 29, 1921, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Valuable Household Furniture, Removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale, including:—
Chesterfields, Arm-chairs by Powell, Wardrobes, Single Tank Beds, Linen, Table Glass, Dinner and Tea Services, &c., &c.
Also
One PIANO as new,
and 9 Leopard Skins, (curled)
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)


ON
TUESDAY,
August 2, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —
A Consignment of
WHITE GOODS,
Comprising:—
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths 50 and 68 inches wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Hunkabek Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances, Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton Calico, Dollies, Tray and Glass Cloths, Shirtings, Sherryings 72 and 90 inches wide, Bed Sheets.
Also, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON
TUESDAY,
August 2, 1921, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TRAWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,
Also, &c., &c.
Comprising:—
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dinner Service, Crockery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Smoky Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.
Also
Enamel Bath & Ceiling Fan Electricities.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY, July 29, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1 bale Khaki Proofed Canvas,
1 case Llama Brails,
1 case Razors,
1 case Berlin Wool,
1 case Leather Furnace,
1 case Cotton Blankets,
28 Dozen Face Powder,
9 Dozen Creme Simon,
1 Lot Medicine,
29 cases Soap,
10 cases Logwood Extract,
2 cases Perfume,
1 case Frocession Blue,
2 bales Seaming Twine,
3 Electric Table Fans,
1 Lot Synthetic Oils.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LANMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ON
TUESDAY, August 2, 1921,
at 12 o'clock (noon), at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
One 2-Seater—30 H.P. Maxwell Motor Car with Electric Starter, Lamps and Horn, etc.
Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LANMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

CANN & TAYLOR'S
"AUTOGRAPH" CLUBS
LEFT & RIGHT HAND.



DRIVERS. **NIBBLICKS.**
MASHIES. **PUTTERS.**
MID-IRONS. **JIGGERS.**

GOLF BALL PAINT.
SPORTS DEPT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA RECORD ALBUMS.
KEEPS YOUR RECORDS ALWAYS IN NICE CONDITION.
TEN AND TWELVE INCH SIZE
PRICES FROM \$2.75
AT
ANDERSON'S
(THE RECORD SHOP.)

Sole Agents:—
Suzuki & Co.

SAKURA BEER

Alexandra Buildings.
Tel. 468 & 467.

A Cheap Lamp is an Expensive Light.
APHILIPS LAMP
IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY.
SOLE AGENTS
Holland-China Trading Co.
Hong Kong

BRITANNIA BEER.
Can't Be Beat.
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR
Export by the
WESTMINSTER BREWERY LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
OBTAINABLE AT
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD
8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
Tel. No. 435.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:-

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE - Telephone No. 32
 RUSSELL STREET GARAGE - Telephone No. 659
 REPULSE BAY GARAGE - Telephone No. 881

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR:-

ROLLS ROYCE - Cars
 STUDEBAKER CORPORATION - Cars
 WHITE COMPANY - Commercial Trucks
 UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. - Tyres & Rubber Goods
 A. E. LEJEUNE - Motor Car Mascots

HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

SOLICITOR WITHDRAWS FROM STEALING CASE.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

Lively proceedings resulting in the withdrawal of a solicitor from the case were heard in the Police Court yesterday afternoon when a charge of stealing 20 fathoms of rope valued at \$100 from the P. & O. lighter "Mawan," in the Yaumati typhoon refuge in the small hours of the morning of July 15, was preferred against three Chinese. Two of the accused, a man and a woman—were sampan people while the other said he was a partner of the Kwong Cheong foreign goods store of Yaumati.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, who prosecuted, said that on the night of July 14 the lighter lay in the refuge heavily laden with cargo. About 4 a.m., on the 15th, one of the crew who slept on deck awakened in time to see the accused hauling out one of the lighter ropes and coiling it on a sampan. After a struggle, the two men were arrested. The woman was detained in the sampan while the men were taken ashore and handed over to the police.

All the members of the crew of the lighter gave evidence corroborating Mr. Tinson's statement.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, for the defence, questioned one of them as to the injuries the two male accused were alleged to have received during the course of their arrest. The man denied that he and his folk roughly handled the captives, and suggested that the injuries were received by falling in attempting to evade capture.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. N. Orme, remarked to Mr. d'Almada that he did not think the point should be pressed. There was no question that the men were roughly handled, but it could hardly be expected that men of the witnesses' class would be gentle when they found men whom they took for thieves aboard their craft.

Mr. d'Almada said that he was only testing the witnesses' veracity. If they denied any violence, they were untruthful witnesses, that was all.

Examining another witness, Mr. d'Almada suggested that the crew of the lighter went on to the sampan and assaulted the accused and then fabricated the charge against them because one of them blew a police whistle.

The man replied that it was one of his folk who blew the whistle.

"We would not have charged them if they had not committed theft," he added.

When Mr. d'Almada touched upon the assault, the Magistrate pointed out that the man had said he could not see, just then, what was going on as the defendants had run to the other end of the lighter. "Therefore," remarked the Magistrate, "it seems rather a waste of time to pursue it with him."

Mr. d'Almada: If your Worship thinks I am wasting your time, or the time of the Court, I will ask to withdraw from the case. I have considerable experience of practising in these Courts, and in the manner in which I think it proper to conduct my case is not the manner which commends itself to the Court, I ask you to allow me to withdraw.

The Magistrate: The conduct of this Court must necessarily be in my hands while I am here. I may conduct it well or ill, but at any rate I am responsible while I am here.

Mr. d'Almada: I hope I have never been lacking in respect for the Court. The Magistrate: I had not interrupted you until that moment, and it was only on that point that the witness said he was on the other side of the boat and could not see what was going on.

Mr. d'Almada: Your Worship suggested that my cross-examination was a waste of time. If your Worship will allow me to withdraw from the case I shall be very much obliged.

The Magistrate: Not at all; I don't think I said it was a waste of time.

Mr. d'Almada: With your permission I will withdraw from the case.

The Magistrate: Certainly, Mr. d'Almada, if you wish.

Mr. d'Almada then left the Court.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. N. Orme, who described himself as a shopkeeper, said that he hired the other accused's sampan after business hours on July 14 to go out for an airing, as it was very hot.

He had some drink and fell asleep on the sampan. About 4 a.m., on the 15th he was awakened by two men who boarded the sampan, assaulted him and robbed him of \$20. When he insisted that they should go to the station with him, they pushed a coil of rope on to the sampan, and accused him and the sampan people of theft.

Commenting that the story was too beautiful, Mr. Tinson said that he would not cross-examine the accused, and the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until to-day.

When the hearing was resumed at midday, to-day, Mr. A. E. Hall attended on behalf of the defendants and obtained an adjournment in order that he might read the depositions and interview the defendants.

MIND THE PAINT!

BATHING SHED THEFTS.

THIEF NEATLY TRAPPED.

JAIL AND STOCKS FOR YOUTH.

Frequent thefts from the Kennedy Town bathing sheds led to a trap being set for the thieves. Shortly after one of the attendants went in for a dip, leaving his clothing in a shed with the door ajar, another attendant keeping watch saw three youths enter the shed. Two of them changed and went for a swim, while the third remained in the shed ostensibly to watch his friends' clothing. Shortly afterwards, the returned, lads dressed, and departed. The third lad was then observed to climb to the top of the shed and hide a bundle containing the clothing of the attendant. The watching attendant decided not to interfere, and allowed the youth to depart. In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the lad returned and reclaimed the bundle of clothing. He was walking away when the attendants intervened.

The lad made no attempt to give an excuse when charged before Magistrate Orme this morning, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour and 4 hours stocks on the beach as a warning to others.

WATER POLO.

R.G.A. BEAT WILTS.

Teams from the R.G.A. and the Wiltshire tried conclusions in the V.R.C. bath on Monday afternoon when the gunners defeated their opponents by 9 goals to nil. McDade (4), Wood (3), Reddick and Newcombe were the scorers.

WILTS DRAW WITH ROYALS. At the Club house last evening there was a drawn contest between the R.H.K.Y.C. and the Wilts.

The teams lined up as follows:—
 2-Wiltshire: Wood; Samut and Smith-Dowse; Drew; Alderman, Derrick and Le Hurry.
 R.H.K.Y.C.: Bingham; Lenfesty and Carpenter; Finch; Reid, Logan and G. Rodger.

Alderman opened the soldier's scoring account soon after the game started, and Rodgers equalized matters with a goal for the Royals. When half time arrived the home team, thanks to two goals from Finch were leading by three to one. Drew and Le Hurry added a goal each to the Wilts total and then Drew put them ahead with a high shot which had Bingham beaten. Receiving from Finch, Reid brought the scores level just as the final whistle blew.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Thomas H. Ince presents Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy" at the Hongkong Theatre to-night. The picture is from Rupert Hughes' story "When Life is Marked Down"—a story of love, intrigue, and adventure knitted together by a master hand. A comedy in two acts and scenes from the American Gazette will be screened at intervals.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

CORSA WILLIAMS CO.

The Corsa Williams Co., who are delighting patrons of the World Theatre by their clever novelty acts, appear at the 9.15 p.m. performance, the programme for which includes also some first rate pictures, notably the great Shakespearean play "The Merchant of Venice."

used, and the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until to-day.

When the hearing was resumed at midday, to-day, Mr. A. E. Hall attended on behalf of the defendants and obtained an adjournment in order that he might read the depositions and interview the defendants.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CONFERENCE.

UTMOST CLARITY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Japanese source that the inference drawn from the absence of a reply from America as regards the Pacific question is probably that there has hitherto been no definite programme in the minds of the statesmen concerned. In the meantime the Japanese are endeavouring to expedite matters and are considering every likely question under the heading of the Pacific in order to formulate their own policy on them. The Japanese consider the questions of China and Australasia do not exhaust the Pacific question and point out that there remain important matters, such as Mexico and the Dutch Indies in which Japan is considerably interested, whereas the fact that neither Mexico nor Holland has been invited to the conference seems to suggest that Japan is being summoned to a sort of international bar limited to questions regarding China. Japanese express the opinion that the utmost clarity is essential, otherwise the conference is calculated to do more harm than good.

PARLIAMENT'S NEXT SESSION.

SPECIAL MEETING TO CONSIDER IRISH SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain hoped that Parliament would be prorogued on August 26, but foreshadowed the possibility that it would be summoned in November or December to pass legislation necessary to give effect to the Irish settlement. He announced the intention of the Government to pass the Railways and the Safeguarding of Industries and the Repeal of the Agriculture Act Bills.

Mr. Chamberlain, arguing against an autumn session, emphasised the hard work of Parliament, especially the strain on the Government and its departments. Referring to possible objections on the subject of Irish negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain said that so far as the Government could see in the most hopeful contingency agreement could not reach a point at which it could be embodied in legislation at an early date. The Government at the best contemplated the possibility of summoning a new session early in December or the last week of November to deal with the Irish question before Christmas. Another contingency which he devoutly prayed might not be realised was the failure of negotiations. In that case Parliament must know before prorogation what the prospects were to enable the necessary decisions to be taken.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY TO BRITISH COLONIES.

LONDON, July 26.

The secretary of the world alliance for promoting international friendship through the churches recently wrote to the Colonial, Indian, and Foreign Offices suggesting that German missionaries should be allowed to resume work in certain British territories. Mr. Winston Churchill has replied that it was shown that certain foreign societies and individuals were not able to prevent national instincts from influencing their conduct to a degree incompatible with their proper functions. This was prejudicial to the security of the territories in which they were working. Nevertheless applications from individual German missionaries of unimpeachable antecedents for permission to enter the colonies would be considered, provided they were under the control of a local British, Allied, or associated subject and were vouched for by a responsible British ecclesiastical authority. The circumstances in the mandated and adjoining territories, however, were exceptional, requiring a degree of supervision unnecessary elsewhere.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

WORLD'S EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 26.

The world's experts on tuberculosis have assembled at Westminster for the second international conference. Thirty-nine countries are represented in addition to the United Kingdom, the Dominions, the League of Nations, and the League of Red Cross Societies. Sir Robert Philip presided. A message of welcome from the King was read. Earl Curzon, in welcoming the visitors on behalf of the Government, said that the campaign against tuberculosis which illustrated the growing brotherhood of mankind, had been one of the chief sufferings in the war. Sir Alfred Mond, describing the British Government's steps to deal with tuberculosis, said that 4,000 additional beds had been installed in sanatoria and hospitals during the past two years and 3,500 more would be installed during the next two years.

FRENCH TRAIN ROBBERY.

BANDITS ADD INSULT TO INJURY.

PARIS, July 26.

The robbers of the Paris-Marseilles train (mentioned in our earlier cables) secured booty valued at \$5,000. The Communist deputy Morrucci, shaken out of his sleep, started to explain that he was a communist. The bandits replied, "Dirty Bourgeois, give up your money." Thereupon Morrucci handed over his purse with sixteen pounds. Another passenger was robbed of sixteen hundred.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

FILLETS ...	80 cents per lb.
HADDOKS ...	70 " " "
KIPPERS ...	60 " " "
RED HERRINGS ...	80 " " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ...	\$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDER ...	\$1.00 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

WORLD'S NAVAL FLEETS.

INTERESTING WHITE PAPER FIGURES.

POSITION IN FEBRUARY.

LONDON, July 26.

A White Paper details the world's fleets on February 1 as follows. The battleship, battle cruiser, and light cruiser figures include vessels building on that date.

	BATTLESHIPS	BATTLE CRUISERS	LIGHT CRUISERS
Britain	29	8	62
United States	47	6	25
Japan	15	9	17
Germany	8	0	8
France	11	0	5
Russia	14	4	9
Italy	13	0	10

	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	TORPEDO CRAFT	SUBMARINES
Britain	6	259	97
United States	2	318	162
Japan	1	112	36
Germany	0	44	0
France	0	129	65
Russia	0	126	58
Italy	0	163	68

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS SOLVED.

HOLLAND'S ADHESION TO WASHINGTON LABOUR TREATY.

THE HAGUE, July 26.

The Cabinet crisis has been solved by the reconstruction of the ministry. The Mayor of Arnhem, Mr. Jonkheer Degeer, belonging to the historic Christian party, succeeds De Vries, the anti-revolutionary Minister of Finance, and Mr. Vandyk, chief of the Topographical Service succeeds General Pop as Minister of War. Mr. Vandyk takes the portfolio of marine and interim. The Government has introduced several Bills providing for Holland's adhesion to the Washington treaty dealing with the conditions of labour.

REFORM IN PHILIPPINES.

RETENTION OF ISLANDS BY THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL WOOD'S REPORT.

MANILA, July 26.

General Leonard Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes a former governor of the Philippines, who have been specially commissioned to investigate conditions in the Philippines are making a preliminary report to President Harding this week. It is understood that the report foreshadows final recommendations which are expected to include retention of the islands by the United States with continuance of their autonomy and closer American supervision and a thorough cleaning out of the courts and inefficient bureaus, the rehabilitation of the country's finances and the breaking up of the patronage system.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

TORONTO, July 27.

Australia beat Canada in the doubles for the Davis Cup, by 6-2, 6-3, thus winning the right to meet the British team at Pittsburg.

WAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

JAPAN WILL JOIN CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, July 27.

An Associated Press telegram from Tokyo states that the Japanese cabinet has decided to participate in the Washington conference on far eastern problems.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



CANTON TRADE.

REPORT FOR 1920.

The Canton Trade report for 1920, compiled by Mr. A. Wilson, Commissioner of Customs, is as follows:—

Canton has again had a trying year, both from a governmental and commercial point of view. The outstanding features marking the year 1920 as unsatisfactory have been the increased political strife and the failure of the silk market. The year opened with a complete absence of the regrettable student action against law-grade goods, which during 1919 had assumed the form of open persecution and greatly hampered trade. The prospects for the year, therefore, looked brighter; but in March hostilities broke out in the North River districts between the armies of Li Ken-yuan a Kwangsi leader, and Li Lieh-chün, a Yunnanese commander. A compromise was arrived at, but the incident disclosed the covert ambitions of the Kwangsi party, under the tutelage of Lu Jung-fing, the overlord of Kwangtung's neighbouring province and led to the dissolution of the Southern Parliament. The Kwangsi party's desire for funds to carry out their military projects led to friction in Government circles, owing to the objections of the Acting Finance Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, to the squandering in military enterprises of the funds derived from the Southern Government's share of the Customs revenue surplus; and rather than countenance such wasteful expenditure the venerable statesman withdrew from the Government and betook himself to Shanghai at the end of March. His action led to the withholding of further releases of Customs surplus revenue from Peking; and as other Southern Government funds under his control as Acting Minister for Finance were locked up in Hongkong and Shanghai by legal injunctions which resulted from his action, the remaining members of the Government, all partisans of the Kwangsi militaristic regime, were hard put to it to obtain the necessary funds to carry on the work of governing. Government properties were mortgaged or sold indiscriminately, and various other acts of despoliation of Kwangtung provincial property by the Kwangsi leaders, including the removal of libraries and arsenal equipment from Kwangtung to Kwangsi, created intense anti-Kwangsi feeling amongst the Cantonese. Matters dragged on thus until the late summer, and the policy of the Kwangsi leaders in the Government was apparent in the gradual elimination from Kwangtung politics of all Cantonese elements. One staunch supporter, however, of the Kwangtung cause remained to be dealt with in the person of Chen Chiung-ming, formerly for a short space of time a Military Governor in Canton. This military leader was holding, on behalf of the Southern Government, against the North a portion of Fukien province; and the Southern Government, having decided to extend its influence still farther in that province by ousting Li Hou-chi, the Tsuchin of the province and a follower of Tuan Chih-ji, instructed Chen Chiung-ming to attack him with his Cantonese troops. Chen, however, had for some time past been in league with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and these two ardent Cantonese had evidently decided to free their native province from the shackles of Kwangsi domination. Through the machinations of Dr. Sun Yat Sen a secret understanding was effected between Chen Chiung-ming and his ostensible adversary Li Hou-chi, and the month of August found Chen laying down conditions to his Kwangsi masters in the Southern Government. The strong antagonism prevailing between the Cantonese troops of Chen Chiung-ming and the Kwangsi reinforcements ostensibly sent to support Chen's expedition in Fukien came to a head in the middle of August and open fighting took place between them. The cry of "Kwangtung for the Cantonese" was raised, and Chen Chiung-ming became the declared enemy of the Kwangsi regime and the protagonist of the movement for the emancipation of Canton from its Kwangsi taskmasters. Chen quickly laid siege to Waichow, the key to the outward defences of Canton; but the excellent strategic position of that town defied all his efforts for many weeks. Fierce fighting ensued in various parts of North-east Kwangtung, and the wretched inhabitants were subjected to all the horrors of war for some three months. How long the Kwangsi commanders might have held Chen Chiung-ming and his Cantonese forces at bay at Waichow is uncertain, but not detection within the city of Canton itself suddenly arisen and upset the scales in favour of Chen's forces. On the 27th September General Li Furin, commanding the troops stationed on Honan, renounced his allegiance to the Kwangsi—was "lord," Li Jung-fing, and was supported in his action by General Wei Pang-ping, the Commissioner of Police in Canton.

At the same time a mutiny occurred at the Bogue Forts, which went over to the Cantonese cause, thus throwing open to attack the right flank of the Kwangsi troops at Waichow. The latter, however, still fought stubbornly and retreated sullenly to Sheklung, on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, along which they retreated slowly in the direction of Canton, doing considerable damage to the line en route. Meanwhile the action of General Li and Wei in Canton, though meeting with popular approval, created considerable consternation throughout the city, and fear of inter-provincial conflicts between the various forces of both Cantonese and Kwangsi soldiers stationed in and around the city induced thousands of the inhabitants to betake themselves to Hongkong and Macao with their families. Every effort was made by leading civilian bodies to induce Mo Jung-hsin, the Military Governor and a native of Kwangsi, to resign his post quietly; but he insisted on holding on to his position and refused to recognise the fact that the days of the Kwangsi regime had at last come to an end. Admiral Tung Ting-kuang was elected Governor by popular vote; but still Mo Jung-hsin refused to hand over to him the seal of office, and not until the 28th October, after his vanguard had on more than one occasion been bombed from an aeroplane, did he decide to vacate his position, which he did quietly, retreating via the North River with his defeated Kwangsi troops. With the defeated Kwangsi troops retreating through Canton en route to Kwangsi via the North River, there were the certain elements of much fighting and bloodshed, burning, and looting, and that the city, most fortunately, escaped all of these concomitants of bitter civil war is due principally to the praiseworthy efforts of Generals Li and Wei, ably supported by the sane counsels of the foreign Consular representatives and the restraint of the Cantonese people themselves. On the 2nd November General Chen Chiung-ming made his triumphal entry into Canton and was promptly elected Civil Governor and Generalissimo of the Kwangtung forces. Prior to their departure the Kwangsi party, through their local representatives, Messrs. Ts'ien Chun-hsian and Mo Jung-hsin issued a mandate cancelling the independence of the province. It proved, however, to be a meaningless effort, as Drs. Sun Yat Sen and Wu Ting-fang, who returned to Canton on the 28th November, repudiated the mandate and re-established the Military Government of South China. Trade on the West and East Rivers had practically come to a standstill during the fighting, and it was only with difficulty renewed towards the end of the year. To these political hindrances to trade was added an unusually heavy rainfall—amounting to 112.75 inches, as compared with an average of 61.70 inches for the preceding nine years—with disastrous results to the mulberry plants and cocoon-rearing. In marked contrast to the excellent silk crops of the previous year, those of 1920 have made the year under review one of the worst on record to the producers of silk, Canton's staple export. During the March quarter prospects were excellent, but heavy rain during 36 consecutive days quickly reduced the market to stagnation point, with the result that exports fell off by some 13,170 piculs, accounting for practically the total decrease in export revenue. The gross value of the trade of the port for the year under review was HK. Tls. 145,696,446, which, after allowing for the reduction of re-exports, valued at HK. Tls. 4,782,129, gives a net total of HK. Tls. 140,914,317. This figure is well in excess of that for 1918 and only some 7 millions below that of 1919, almost entirely accounted for by the depression in the silk market, the falling off in the exports of that staple commodity showing the large figure of HK. Tls. 6,000,000. The heavy cloud of political chaos which has for several years now hung over the trade of Kwangtung never ceases to show a silver lining in the form of a commercial buoyance and power of recuperation, which augurs well for China's commercial future when peace is once more thoroughly re-established within her dominions.

Revenue.—The total revenue collection for the year amounted to HK. Tls. 2,542,237, representing an increase of HK. Tls. 70,353 over the figures for 1919. The largest increase is under the heading of import duty, and the largest decrease under that of exports, due almost entirely to the falling off in silk exports. There is a considerable increase in the coast trade duty of over HK. Tls. 50,000, but tonnage and transit dues both record decreases. Chinese shipping contributed HK. Tls. 47,000 out of the total increase of revenue of HK. Tls. 70,353, followed by British shipping, with HK. Tls. 16,000. The principal falling off was under the American flag—HK. Tls. 10,000—due to the decline in the oil market.

Shipping.—(a.) Under General Regulations.—Shipowners complain that it has not been at all a good year for them, mainly because of the high cost of steamers during the late war in Europe, many of which are now idle owing to general economic depression. Another factor that affected local shipping probably quite as much was an embargo on exports of rice from Annam and Siam. The coasting vessels of the three main companies, viz. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson, & Co., and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, have maintained a frequent schedule of sailings, and casual visits from Norwegian, French, Russian, and Siamese ships, with beans from Dairen, coal from Hongay, and rice from Wuhu, have to be recorded. The reappearance of the Portuguese flag in October on the Macao run is also worthy of record.

(b.) Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.—Traffic under Inland Steam Navigation Rules maintained its position very well during the first half of the year, as the cost of coal was moderate and the use of firewood, the supply of which is limited, was not required. Unfortunately, political disturbances marred the last half of the year, and the commandeering of launches by various military authorities paralysed the traffic, and owners suffered seriously owing to the difficulty of getting their demurrage claims paid.

Foreign Goods.—(a.) Imports. Direct and Coasting.—The increase under cotton goods did not make itself apparent until the last quarter of the year, because supplies from abroad were rather limited. In December quarter, however, the demand was at one time greater than the supply, so that piece goods dealers on the whole are quite satisfied with their year's earnings. The most marked advances under imports of this class are jeans, 9,000 pieces; plain cotton prints, 15,000 pieces; plain cotton italians, 10,000 pieces; and yam-dyed flannellets, 25,000 pieces. Against this, however, there should be considered the decreases of 15,000 pieces under plain fast black cotton italians and 6,000 pieces under figured lastings, which latter diminution, however, was fairly well compensated for by an increase of 4,000 pieces under plain lastings. The trade in cotton yarn was not at all satisfactory; imports of Indian yarn fell off by 24,000 piculs, and the Japanese commodity even shows a decrease of 1,000 piculs. Overstocking in various distributing centres of China by speculators was largely responsible for this, and prices dropped steadily, so that several merchants suffered seriously. To illustrate this it is only necessary to add that while Bombay yarn from January to June was selling at \$360 per bale, in the latter half of the year the price fell as low as \$230, while the Japanese article fell from \$360 to \$240. There was consequently a dead loss to speculative stockholders of \$135 per bale. Of the quantity used in local factories, two-thirds were Japanese and only one-third Bombay yarn, according to reports from reliable sources. Under woollen goods, there is little to note, except an increase of 30,000 pounds in blankets and rugs. Most of these blankets, however, were for the use of the victorious Kwangtung army, which, if Waichow had not fallen in October, was ill prepared to face a winter campaign. In metals, a considerable improvement under several kinds of metal goods is noticeable, due to greatly increased local shipbuilding and the existence of a very modern plant, known as the Chungkang Slipway and Motor-boat Works. This engineering yard will revolutionise the famous flower-boat world, with its up-to-date motor house-boats, several of which have already been launched. Copper ingots show an increase of 4,000 piculs; sheets and plates, both iron and steel, give a total advance of some 9,000 piculs, while mild steel plate cuttings, galvanized iron wire, with cobbles and wire shorts, show increases of 7,000 piculs, 4,000 piculs, and 6,000 piculs respectively. The most marked decrease is that of 5,000 piculs under lead in pigs, due, in all probability, to overstocking in 1919. Under sundries, one cannot but fail to notice an advance of 103,000 piculs under foreign cement from Green Island, Macao. The locally made product is also well patronised, but, apart from municipal uses, most of it is exported coastwise. On the other hand, Macao cement is undoubtedly better suited for high building work, of which the city of Canton to-day has some very promising specimens. Cigarettes show a decrease of 34,000 mille, which, while perhaps not a very large amount, indicates how the pendulum swings between foreign and native competition. A new firm in this particular trade has entered the lists, Messrs. Leggett and Myers, of New York, so that, with the British-American Tobacco Company on the one side against the Nanyang and Canton Tobacco Companies as native opponents on the other, competition promises to become very keen. Foreign coal shows a falling off of 3,000 tons, or about two shiploads only,

whereas Kaiping coal shows an increase of nearly 10 times that amount. Steamers have been coming direct from Chinwangtao during the year with greater regularity, as Kaiping coal, formerly discharged in Hongkong, assumed a foreign status through transshipment. Consumption also by steam-launches was somewhat reduced, owing to political troubles inland, and prices have remained normal. Considering that the province of Kwangtung is rich in coal deposits, the import of coal ought to steadily decrease, not increase, under a capable government. The increase in value under aniline dyes of HK. Tls. 633,000 shows how very much the colours were needed, and the market would have been much brisker had inland strife not made dealers hesitate with forward contracts. Practically all imported dyes are German, though those from the United States supplied most of the local demand. During the year under review there have been some very heavy importations of machinery. A new plant arrived for the Canton Arsenal in October, and other consignments for the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company and the Canton Chinese Waterworks account for the very heavy advance in the value of over 1 million Haikwan taels. Japan matches regained lost ground, somewhat by an advance of 162,000 gross; but Kwangtung-made matches, though largely dependent on Japan for the raw material, have more than supplied local requirements, as the export figures prove, which give an increase of 1 million gross. The kerosene oil trade would appear to have had an adverse year; this is not so, however, as the world's demand was greater than the supply; hence imports to Canton fell by 3½ million gallons. There were no importations of Japanese kerosene; but outside Californian imports were more in evidence than usual, by which it meant American oils not traded in by the three main companies—Standard Oil Company, Texas Oil Company, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company. About 570,000 American gallons of this oil actually reached the Canton market in bare time. The phenomenal value of the silver dollar at the beginning of the year doubtless tempted outside firms to make this experiment. Prices rose slightly in January, remaining constant until October, when an increase, followed by a further rise in November, made the cost 95 cents for packed oil and 85 cents for bulk oil—higher on 31st December than it was on the 1st January. Prices are likely to go higher, as the demand for motor spirit and fuel oil is very strong in Europe and the present supply inadequate. Rice and paddy show a decrease of 3 million piculs. This is accounted for by the fact that Canton had two very full rice crops in spite of an excessive rainfall, and only about 74,000 piculs of foreign rice were imported. The needs of the famine-stricken areas in North China diverted the Wuhu surplus, and the embargo on Annam rice left local dealers no opportunity to speculate in corners, and so complaints are heard that the year was unremunerative. The price of rice was high until the Ching Ming festival, after which it fell to the more or less normal figure of \$1 for 15 catties of the medium quality.

(b.) Re-exports.—These consist mainly of kerosene oil, mostly to West River ports; but some were reshipments to Hongkong to cover shortage of supplies from the home markets, as explained above. The trade in Borneo oil has been the lowest on record for several years, partly due to high prices generally and competition from outside importers. A certain quantity of aniline dyes has been re-exported coastwise, because German merchants would appear to be making Canton their distributing centre instead of Hongkong, as in pre-war days.

Chinese Goods.—(a.) Exports. Abroad and Coasting (including Re-exports).—Nankens, or "patriotic cloth" as it is sometimes called, shows an advance of 9,000 piculs. The Ya Ting Factory was reorganised during the year, and the Ling Nan Factory at Chanchuen has made a good profit during the year. Owing to a brisk demand inland, the Whampoa Weaving Factory has also greatly improved. The prevailing high price for foreign piece goods has been the main cause of the much-improved prospects of this trade. On the withdrawal of the Yunnanese troops from the North River districts in April, the special war tax imposed by them on wolfram was abolished, and the ore came down freely again; although prices fell to about \$20 per picul, dealers were still able to make a small profit. Exports accordingly increased by 31,000 piculs, mostly for the American market, on which the demand for steel rails, etc., is far greater than the output. The next item of importance in the trade of Canton is cassia lignea, under

which heading there is a regrettable decrease of 55,000 piculs. Production was abundant, but the export market was almost lifeless, so that dealers have suffered considerably through over-accumulation. Canton cement, however, is improving, and exports have increased about 38,000 piculs. The works in Honan turned out 130,000 casks, which represent, roughly, an increase of 50 per cent. on the previous year's working. Eight kilns are in daily operation, with a producing capacity of 150 casks. Had the military operations not impeded the supply of stone from the North River, the quantity would have been much greater. The cost per cask ranged from \$4 in January to \$6 in August, at which price it stood at the end of the year. The export of hides fell some 5,000 piculs, but this is no doubt explained by the increase of 15,000 piculs under leather. The keen competition of the Star Leather Company is responsible for this, and though its operations have not as yet reached the extent anticipated, it has been able to hold its own against similar Hongkong industries. An increase of 45,000 rolls under matting is very appreciable, considering the very unsettled conditions prevailing in Kwangtung. At the close of 1919 prices had reached a very high basis, due to the heavy demand from both the United States and Europe, so that considerable quantities had been contracted for. The American demand held firm until the end of May, when the new straw was coming in. A slackening of the market then became apparent, and during September, owing to civil war, the matting districts were cut off. When the market reopened, about six weeks later, there was little or no demand. A falling exchange may improve matters, but the general economic depression abroad makes any extensive demand unlikely. Silk being Canton's staple export, it is unfortunate to have to record an unsatisfactory year. Exports fell by 13,170 piculs, accounting for all the decrease in export revenue. Inflated prices, the outstanding feature of 1919, were carried on into 1920, and in January America, beset by fears that the supply of raw silk might be insufficient to keep her mills running, made abnormal demands. Europe, on the other hand, pursued a cautious policy. The American boom, therefore, was responsible for a rise of nearly Yen 900 per bale in three weeks, and Japanese raw silk was soon selling at Yen 4,300 per bale. A reaction naturally followed, so that by May the price had dropped to Yen 1,260. Later, the liquidation of one of the largest American silk-throwing firms brought the China market almost to a standstill, as Japan had heavy stocks on hand, and the only purchasers for a time were Bombay and the Levant. Here, however, an important feature developed. While other silks were dropping in price, white silks for Chinese consumption assumed a greater value as the result of a keen demand from the interior. It has to be admitted, however, that, indifferent as has been the season closing in May for the steam fisheries, the remainder of the year has been infinitely more so. Local supplies in the beginning of the year were short, and by the end of February the market was lifeless. The first crop was delayed by unusually cold weather and, later, suffered with the second and third crops from excessive rain; so that, although some 20,000 bales were produced, it was mostly of poor quality. By April there was almost a panic on the Yokohama market, owing to a falling exchange, and dealers are reported to have lost as much as \$300 a bale on forward contracts. June saw a slight improvement, so that the Japanese raw silk market was still able to keep Canton at bay, the only remedy for which would have been a 2s. dollar. Military operations during September and October cut off the necessary fuel, so that only about 10 per cent. of the local fisheries were able to carry on. Transactions for the year total a little over 20,000 bales, 7,000 of which were shipped to the United States in January. Prices ranged from \$1,850 to \$1,260 per bale for the best qualities and \$1,260 to \$720 for inferior qualities, the drop being steady throughout the year. The American market was a totally negligible area during September and December quarters, while the total demand from Europe and India for the same period did not exceed 4,000 bales. Other articles of export that show a satisfactory advance are Canton silversware, 11,000 catties; brown sugar, 45,000 piculs; and black tea, 2,000 piculs, the advance in the last named no doubt being due to the new duty treatment accorded to shipments abroad. Prepared leaf tobacco and tobacco stalk show a total decrease of 35,000 piculs. The native prepared tobacco industry would appear to be steadily losing ground, largely due to cigarette competition, for which much of the native product is used by the Canton cigarette factory inside the city, a plant

that employs several hundred female workers.

(b.) Imports.—Native cotton cloth is certainly the most important item. This commodity has displayed considerable activity throughout the year, stimulated by the boycott movement against grade goods in 1919. One-tenth, however, of the whole quantity required for local consumption was imported from Shanghai. Still, the statistics show that native grey shirtings advanced by 14,000 pieces and nankeens by 3,000 piculs, and it is therefore obvious to what an extent the local manufacture has increased. Other noteworthy increases are groundnuts (700,000 piculs) and bean oil (49,000 piculs).

Inland Transit.—(a.) Inwards (under Transit Pass).—Traffic inland has been subject to great interruption, owing to the commandeering of craft for Government service and party factions, whose authority was distributed in various areas, rendering the inward transit pass of somewhat precarious value. The issue of passes was therefore confined to short distances and covered principally sugar and seaweed only in limited quantities, and a few Japanese sundries. Revenue from this source fell, therefore, about HK. Tls. 2,000.

(b.) Outwards (under Transit Certificate).—V.L. This line of trade died completely from the very commencement of the occupation of the North River districts by the Yunnanese auxiliary army. This army of the South-western defence levied its own inland dues at Shiakwan, with the result that a *satellite* became of very little use to the holder, who was required to prove that his cargo was a *bona fide* foreigner's purchase before he could clear it, a somewhat difficult procedure, seeing that no foreign merchant was ready to pledge himself until the goods were in his godown.

(c.) Special.—Under this heading comes the free issue of special inland transit certificates for foreign-made Chinese merchandise and free goods, principally flour, which is very extensively sent inland. The total value of inland transit trade for 1920 was HK. Tls. 773,705.

Treasure.—The steady fall in foreign exchange and heavy importations of bar silver are the outstanding features affecting the local money market. A perusal of the Treasury table shows that imports exceeded exports, in the aggregate, by HK. Tls. 35,128,282. Closer investigation further shows that the net import of gold coins was HK. Tls. 4,279,908, and of bar silver HK. Tls. 36,968,374. This resulted in a surplus of small coinage from the army after mintage, so that the export of silver coin exceeded the import by HK. Tls. 6,395,661, which accounts also for the Hongkong bank note rising from 95 per cent. in January to as high as 116 per cent. by the end of December.

Money Market.—Over 10 new Chinese banks were opened during the first half of the year, but mostly of so speculative a character that eight at least had closed again before the autumn was over. Owing to the very depressed state of the silk market, business conditions were duller than usual. The heavy importations of bar silver in the March quarter taken over, caused a glut of subsidiary coinage on the local market, so that the embargo against its export at all was withdrawn on the 21st June. Politically, the situation was very gloomy, and those who had money held on to it, so that rates of interest were very low. The value of foreign exchange, which for London fell from 6s. 4½d. to 3s. 2½d. by the end of the year, was equally reflected on the New York Bourse, the rates for which fell from 105½ to 96½, and for Paris the range was 15.95 to 9.20. Speculators in silk yarn and gold coin have therefore been heavy losers. On the 1st August the new Provincial Bank of Kwangtung was opened, with a nominal capital of \$5,000,000. Under Government protection, however, it started business with a cash reserve of \$2,000,000. One of General Chen Chiung-ming's first acts, after wresting his province from the hands of the Kwangsi party, was to insist that revenues should be paid in Provincial Bank paper currency, thus rejecting Bank of China notes, of which no less than \$5,000,000 worth were on the local market. Although this blow has caused considerable uneasiness amongst holders, for the value of Bank of China notes fell to 40 per cent. for a while, leading bankers, nevertheless, by speculation in Hongkong notes and gold coin, have successfully balanced accounts. Bank of China notes, which in January were selling at 112, recovered to 95 by the end of the year. Every effort in business circles is being made to re-establish their currency. Some banks trading with the Provincial Government Mint were unable to get their accounts settled, so that the aggregate amount of the former government's debts was as much as several hundred thousand dollars. In spite of previous heads, therefore, which was not inconsiderable, the sudden change of government was a storm they could not weather.

and bankruptcy occurred in some four or five concerns. December quarter saw another heavy importation of bar silver, which statistics show to have been worth as much as HK. Tls. 11,000,000. Movements of treasure coastwise include \$7 million taels worth of sycee from Shanghai, and exports of coin were about HK. Tls. 300,000 to Shanghai and HK. Tls. 470,000 to Wuchow. This West River movement of coin was mostly on government account.

Passenger Traffic.—Under this heading the tables give for foreigners inwards by sea 7,000 odd, against 9,000 outwards; while the figures for Chinese passengers run as high as 560,000 inwards and outwards. The foreign excess of 2,000 each way over the 1919 figures covers a revival of American seining parties, who have been much in evidence during the year. Under Chinese traffic, however, the excess is only about 30,000, a figure that would appear to contradict the already reported exodus mentioned in our first paragraph. 1919, however, was also a year of considerable unrest, and a very large number of passengers travelled by rail. After the capitulation of Canton to General Chen Chiung-ming, the passengers to Wuchow soon reached the total of 16,000, as all who hailed from Kwangsi were naturally anxious to get away. The passenger traffic by rail is principally confined to the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Data of the working of the Canton-Kowloon Railway for the year under review is, unfortunately, not available for inclusion in this report. Throughout the whole year no extension of track-laying of the Kuei-Han Railway (Kwangtung section) has been effected further than Shiakwan. The construction work remains the same as before, while the deep well under erection in 1919 has now been completed. The foundation for laying "weighing bridges" one at Wongsai and one at Shiakwan, have been begun. The floods in July caused stoppage of traffic for two days, as some washouts at Yingyui, Yinchanno, and Letung occurred. During the trouble with the Yunnanese soldiers flag the line in March traffic was opened for the conveyance of troops but not passengers. Owing to the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict in the autumn, traffic was stopped from the 19th October to the 6th November. The number of passengers carried during the year was 2,419 per day, and the fares amounted to about \$1,354. Goods conveyed on this line amounted to about 800 tons per day, producing in freight returns about \$3,400. The passengers travelling on the Canton-Samsui Railway amounted to about 10,693 per day, and the receipts to about \$2,364. The freight collected on goods was about \$45 per day. During the flood season traffic continued as usual. During the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict traffic was stopped from the 27th September to the 31st October.

Miscellaneous.—The construction of the first-term main roads was completed in July, and the survey for the second-term roads has been carried out and parts of these works are also well under way. Lack of funds, however, has called a temporary halt to these much-needed improvements, and the autumn troubles have further helped to impede progress. It is, however, certain that Canton means to be a modern city, and to those who have been residents here for many years the changes are very startling, though very welcome. Police records give the number of motor-cars at 94; and the Kwangtung Tramway Company, while awaiting fulfilment of orders for rails from America, has started its street service with six motor omnibuses. The Kwangtung Electric Supply Company's new turbine plant has been fully installed, but the intake powerhouse on the river front has yet to be completed.—During the year the Canton Waterworks laid 1,533 feet of additional mains and 167,785 feet of new pipes. Income, however, only reached \$15,000 for the year, and the company is reported to have lost about double that amount, owing to the increased use of fuel and the depreciation in Bank of China paper currency.—In January a serious fire occurred in Chang Le Street, and 47 other fires are recorded, in which about 700 houses were destroyed. One-third of this number was in Chang Le Street, and its magnitude for a while caused considerable anxiety to those whose places of business were situated on the West Bund. The Sun Company deserves much praise for the valuable assistance rendered by its own fire-brigade at this time. The total loss to insurance companies in this connection is stated to be close on \$1,000,000, so that it is not surprising to hear that a few of the Chinese agencies were forced to close their doors.—Two new match factories have been established during the year: one in Wongsai suburb, and the other at Yimp; some 13½ from Canton, and styled the Man Sang Factory. Exports of matches extend as far as the Strait Settlements, and the substitution of locally split wood for the Japanese

MIND THE PAINT!

(Continued on Page 10.)

CANTON TRADE.

(Continued from Page 9.)

imported a tide has proved very satisfactory. The conclusion of the Great War was a hard blow to mining enterprise in Kwangtung province. A few mines have therefore closed down, and antimony ore, which gave 3,500 piculs in 1918, has fallen to 683 piculs only for 1920. The production of native coal also shows a marked shrinkage. The moderate cost of Japan coal and transport difficulties in the interior causing disproportionate expenditure, together with an advance of 100 per cent in the importations of Kaiping coal, are the reasons assigned. Canton has now five large factories and several hundred workshops for producing socks and underwear, the trade in which is flourishing, owing to the high price of the foreign-made article. An innovation worthy of note as a sign of the times is the employment of female labour in other lines than as teachers and factory hands. The position of clerk in the railway administrations is one of advancement for them, and several are employed as secretaries in the House of Parliament and the Senate. A further opening for girl graduates is the telephone exchange station, where plans are being made to introduce female employment.

Native Customs.—The general conditions of the trade for 1920 showed a marked improvement on its predecessor. Unfortunately, the Kwangtung-Kwangsi faction troubles developed, and these had the effect of paralysing the junk trade during October. There was at this time a brisk demand in the Straits Settlements and Java for Canton produce, and merchants were compelled to resort to steamer shipments during the temporary dislocation of the junk traffic. The boycott of Japanese goods referred to in the preceding year's report, although at an end, stimulated home industries to a considerable extent. That the start now made will expand as years progress goes without saying. The outlook, therefore, is hopeful, as tending to oust the importation of the much vaunted "low-grade goods."

Revenue.—The total collection for the year under review was HK. \$261,176, or a decrease of HK. \$19,274 when compared with that of 1919. The stoppage of the junk trade during October (referred to above) cost the revenue some HK. \$15,300.

Imports.—Substantial increases are observable in coal, Japanese fish products, hides, leather, hard-wood, and kerosene oil. The last-named commodity is imported by junks owing to the very much lower tariff in force as compared with the Revised Import Tariff. Rice and bran show a decline, due to the favourable harvests. Cement also shows a falling off in importation, in consequence of the local cement works producing a better quality article, which is being more extensively patronised. German-made cotton socks, once a staple article of import, disappear from our returns owing to local competition.

Exports.—Owing to the fall in exchange and lower freights, bamboo canes, feathers, and rattan, principally for England and American markets, show decided augmentation. Native cotton cloth, once the pursuit of a few country-women, has grown into a promising industry, mills being scattered over the whole province, employing tens of thousands of workers. For the moment the cloth is exported free of duty, as an encouragement and to foster the trade, and its exportation has grown appreciably. Softwood has fallen off owing to the West River districts being disturbed by fighting.

Miscellaneous.—Much has been done during the year in the development of home industries. New factories have sprung up like mushrooms, and many more are in course of erection. At Honam an up-to-date cotton-yarn-spinning factory is nearing completion. Machinery of the very latest pattern is to be installed, and when completed and in full working order sufficient yarn, it is anticipated, will be produced to meet local demands and requirements. The company has been promoted locally, with a capital of 5 million dollars. A foundry, supplied with up-to-date machinery, for the manufacture of copper sheathing from ore mined in the province, is in full working order, with satisfactory results. Boat-building has also received an impetus by the formation of a company with modern plant. It is estimated that 100 boats of various sizes can and will be turned out in a year.

APPENDIX.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

In a report on the principal events connected with the harbour department during 1920, the Harbour Master, Mr. A. H. Hosson, says:—

The Kwangtung Electric Supply Company have not yet completed the pump intake they are erecting on the river bed 40 feet from the face of the bund wall fronting their property. The delay has been due to the difficulty experienced in erecting a coffer-dam which would exclude the waters of the river. Orders contemplating similar work would do well to inquire into the difficulties the Electric Supply Company have had to overcome. In this connection it should be borne in mind that work of this kind should be commenced on a falling tide, i.e., in October or November, not in February or March, when a rising West River may be expected in the near future. In taking the latter course four or five valuable months of low water are thrown away.

Work is progressing on the property, owned by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, situated immediately to the southward of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's property in the Back Beach of the harbour. A bund wall on the normal line, some 458 feet in length, is nearing completion, and a reinforced concrete wharf, 400 feet in length, extending 60 feet into the river, is being erected. Two large godowns, each 200 feet by 100 feet, have been erected on the property.

It is of interest to note that two of the bridges of the Canton bund, immediately to the eastward of the electric light works, have been removed by the Canton municipal authorities during the year, and the waterways which existed under them filled in to bund level. Preparation is now being made by the same authorities, and the work is well advanced, to do away with the bridge immediately to the eastward of the Hongkong steamer wharves. There was much opposition on the part of the merchants and boat people to the closing of these waterways, for, though advantageous from the point of view of providing wide thoroughfares for land traffic, its disadvantage lies in the fact that it deprives the merchants of a means of transportation for water-borne merchandise and the boat people of a haven during times of storm. In the past, so soon as storm signals were hoisted on the Customs signal tower, small craft of all kinds went to these creeks for refuge. Now that they are closed it remains to be seen what means of obtaining shelter they will adopt. Substitutional provision has not been made for them.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

Distress in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MIND THE PRINT!

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Back the Prince.

The backing of jockeys' mounts has become a favourite pastime with a great many punters during the last few years, and many prominent horse men in Australia, as well as in England, always receive a "blind" following from the man who prefers to back the jockey rather than the horse. An Irish punter, however, who evidently has a high opinion of the capabilities of the Prince of Wales as a jockey, gave his bookmaker—who is one of the leading pencilers in the Emerald Isle, and who has a good connection for "jockeys' mounts"—somewhat of a shock when he received the instructions to "put me a tenner on all the Prince of Wales's mounts this year."

How We Have Grown.

It is estimated that at the time of the Norman Conquest England had a population of about 1,500,000. In the days of Queen Elizabeth the total number of inhabitants was probably about 4,000,000. In the first forty years of my lifetime the population of England increased from 21,000,000 to 35,000,000. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was only 8,000,000.

We were able to support this immense population because we led the world in what is called "the industrial revolution," but our competitors have caught up and we have lost some of our best markets for manufactured goods," says Mr. Lovat Fraser in the *Daily Mail*.

Lady Astor Loses Her Way.

The House of Commons occupied itself on May 27 with much talk of maternity and babies. It all arose on the question of the International Labour Conference held at Washington towards the end of 1919 under the League of Nations. Lady Astor, as babies were concerned, plunged into the fray with characteristic verve. She quoted from a speech made by Dr. Addison, and wished to find the exact passage. "I have it here in Hansard," she said, and feverishly ran through the official report to find what she wanted, but in her agitation it eluded her. She suddenly pitched the book on the lap of Lord Robert Cecil, who sat below her, and ejaculated, "Here, you find it, Bob!" The House greeted this breach of convention and procedure with a shriek of laughter. "Bob" blushed, and his Cecilian pride seemed slightly ruffled at this feminine manner of getting out of a difficulty. But he found the passage.

Black-Coated Workers.

In his presidential address to the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks, which opened at Scarborough Mr. J. Henry Lloyd said that among the so-called middle-class of black-coated workers there had been growing a more virile policy and wider social vision. The clerk occupied an intermediate position in industry which was of particular importance to-day. He was in contact with the freeman and mechanic on one hand and the professional and technical man on the other. These two classes had far from realised their common interest, and the clerk, if he would rise to the occasion, might prove the link to bring these two classes together. The day had gone by when the salaried classes could regard themselves as immune. They must fight to return and improve their standard of life as hard as the mechanic and the labourer. Through their trade unions they must pursue a bold and far-seeing policy. The clerk to be would have a clearer consciousness of the part his work played in the service of the community. He would not be content to be a mere writing-machine employed for a salary, but would demand a share in the management of the office and industry of which he formed part, so that he might contribute not merely hired service but his full intelligence and goodwill to the success of his industry.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has been released from Holloway Gaol.

It is 40 years since there was such a glut of salmon in the lower parts of the Severn.

The Midland Railway Company's works at Derby are busily converting engines for use with oil.

Built in 1812, the Nab Lightship, off the Isle of Wight, is to be replaced by a light and submarine bell buoy.

In less than a week five girls under 15 have committed suicide in New York City from worry about school-work.

Isadora Duncan, the dancer, at the request of the Soviet Government, is to visit Russia to teach the children dancing.

The Soviet Russian railways and telegraph services are threatened with a stoppage on account of the lack of pencils, pens, and paper.

A motor-car which was stolen from Manchester and abandoned at Sheffield after knocking down a man has been restored to its owner.

On being bound over a defendant at North London Police Court fainted, and when he recovered said he thought he had been sentenced to 12 months.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, is being sought as a clubhouse by an over-seas association, and negotiations for its sale have reached an advanced stage.

While motoring to his sick wife in Vienna, Herr Egon Breuer, engineer and mine-owner, had his head cut off by a wire which had been stretched across a country road.

For hitting the referee and rendering him unconscious at a football match at Motherwell, near Glasgow, which ended in great disorder, William Potts, of Renfrew, was fined £10.

Her mother had had twins twice, three of her sisters had twins twice, and she herself has had twins three times," writes Dr. C. A. Ensor in the *British Medical Journal* of a patient.

The terrible and shocking language used by certain women," said Mr. Luke, the magistrate at Willesden, "is to my mind one of the most perplexing problems of civilisation."

French surgeons have discovered means to remedy the amputation of the thumb, one of the commonest of factory accidents. The big toe is grafted from the patient's foot on to his hand.

Cholera has broken out among 40,000 coolies, who left the Assam tea gardens following the advice of political agitators not to work for Europeans, and are now stranded at Chandpur, Bengal.

Two tortoises, reputed to be 200 years old and weighing 3½ cwt. and 2½ cwt. respectively, were landed at the London Docks having been sent by Sir Eustace Fienness, governor of the Seychelles Islands, to Lady Astor at Cliveden, Taplow, Bucks.

Each of the 2,000 chemists in Chicago has been authorised to withdraw 200 gallons of whisky and 200 gallons of wine every three months. This works out at one bottle of whisky and one bottle of wine per month for every average drinker in the city.

Escaping from an asylum while in his pyjamas a lunatic jumped on to an unattended milk float in an Uxbridge, Middlesex, side street, drove furiously through the town, shouted to a passer-by: "I'll give you a quart of milk for your hat!" and was caught in a wayside inn at Denham, Bucks, 2 miles away.

PLANES V. BATTLESHIPS.

A VERY LARGE "IF."

ADMIRAL SIMS'S VIEWS.

While in Britain, Admiral Sims gave an interview to the *Western Morning News* and *Mercury* on the future of the battleship. The distinguished American officer said: "The question" is a big one, and it is under discussion on both sides of the ocean. It is one of those things that in all probability will not be settled until all the experts have had their say, and I would not like to express any definite opinion about it, because it depends upon a certain number of facts that have not yet been established."

Having thus made it clear that he did not want to commit himself, he went on to speak of the various opinions which have been expressed about naval warfare of the future. "The controversy you have had in this country—and it has been repeated in other countries—as to the relative merits of battleships and their natural opponents, the submarine, the destroyer, and the aeroplane," he said, "all depends upon the facts of the case, and they are the ones that are in dispute. The people who advocate battleships naturally deny the claims of the people who advocate submarines and aeroplanes."

THREE PROBLEMS.

"The controversy is centred principally around the aeroplane and what it is going to be able to do in the future in launching torpedoes by means of what they call torpedo planes. Three points arise—

1. Whether aeroplanes can succeed in hitting ships with bombs dropped from a considerable height.

2. Whether battleships with their anti-aircraft guns will be able to prevent aeroplanes from getting into position to drop bombs, and

3. Whether bombs would put a battleship out of action if they hit her.

These are the three points that are in dispute, and they will not be settled without further experimentation. Therefore it is no use anybody expressing any dogmatic opinion until we have the results of more experiments; the battleship exponents believe one theory and the opponents believe another. "Of course," he added, "it goes without saying that if the aeroplane people are correct in what they claim they can do they would actually destroy the greatest battleship in the world, because they say they can successfully drop bombs to contain three-quarters of a ton of high explosive, and that they can't be shot down by the anti-aircraft guns from vessels. All that is quite independent of the question as to whether they will be able successfully to use gas bombs which would explode on dropping on the water and send a cloud of gas floating down a column of battleships, to be sucked in by their ventilating systems."

The attention of Admiral Sims was drawn to an interview which Admiral Sir Percy Scott gave to the *Western Morning News* and *Mercury* three months ago, in the course of which he spoke of the possibilities of aeroplanes in naval warfare, and expressed the opinion that if we went to war with France now our battleship would not be safe unless we constructed a harbour to contain them in Iceland.

"In the first few hours of the next war," said Sir Percy Scott, "Plymouth, Dover, and even London may be reduced to ashes unless we are prepared with an adequate counter to the fleets of aeroplanes that would attack us. It seems to me, therefore, nothing but plain common sense that we should spend what money we can spare not on battleships but in providing the very best we can buy of the newer weapons that will count in the war of the future."

Admiral Sims's comment on this statement was that "Sir Percy Scott takes the extreme view that all these inventions will do what is claimed for them." If the three points he had referred to earlier were true, he added, then there was nothing a battleship

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

July 26th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Beef, Sirloin—Mal Long Pa	lb. 21	Chicken, —Kai Tai	lb. 38
" Prime Cut	.. 21	Capon, Small—Sin Kai	.. 38
" Corned—Ham Ngan Yek	.. 22	Capon, Large—Sin Kai	.. 40
" Rust—Shin	.. 21	Duck, —Ap	.. 30
" Breast—New Ngan	.. 18	Dove, —Pao Kau	.. 30
" Soup—Tong Yek	.. 18	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	28
" Steak—Ngan Yek Pa	.. 20	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	28
" Steak Sirloin—Ngan Len	.. 18	Fowls, Canton—Kai	.. 15
" Sausages—Ngan Cheung	.. 18	Fowls, Hainan—Kai Nam Kai	.. 36
Salmon, —Nga No per set	10	Goose—Nga	.. 25
Tongue, fresh—Nga Li each	60	Pigeons, Canton—Pak Khe, each	45
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngan Li	each 45 cwt.	" Halfway—Hoi Han Pak Kap	.. 30
Head—Nga Tai	.. 60	Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Heart—Ngan Sam	.. 15	Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	.. 55
Hump, Salt—Ngan Kiu	.. 18	Salmon, —Sha Tai	.. each
Feet—Ngan Khe	.. each	Phoebat—Shan Kai	.. 10
Kidney—Nga Yek	.. 10	Quail—Om Chan	.. 10
" —Nga Mai	.. 10	Partridge—Che Ku	.. 10
" Liver—Nga Kon	.. 10		
" Tripe (unadressed), Ngan To	lb. 6		
" Head and Feet—Ngan Tai	.. each 45 cwt.		
Matton Chop—Yung Pak Kwai	lb. 33		
" Leg—Yung Pak	.. 33		
" Shoulder—Yung Shan	.. 33		
" Saddle—Yung On Yek	.. 33		
" Pig's Chitlings—Chia Chong	.. 33		
" Brisket—Chia No	.. per set		
" Feet—Chia Khe	.. lb. 15		
" Fry—Chia Chap	.. 15		
" Head—Chia Tai	.. 15		
" Heart—Chia Sam	.. each 10		
" Kidney—Chia Tai	.. each 10		
" Liver—Chia Kon	.. lb. 25		
" Pork Chop—Chia Pak Kwai	.. 30		
" Leg—Chia Pak	.. 30		
" Loins—Chia Han Tai	.. 24		
" Fat or Lard—Chia Yek	.. 24		
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung	.. each 70		
" Tail—Yung	.. each 10		
" Heart—Yung Sam	.. each 10		
" Kidney—Yung Tai	.. each 10		
" Liver—Yung Kon	.. lb. 25		
" Sucking Pig, to order—Chia Tai	.. 34		
" Feet—Shang Ngan Yek	.. 20		
" Matton—Shang Yung Yek	.. 32		
" Veal—Ngan Tai Yek	.. 20		
" Sausages—Ngan Tai Cheung	.. No. 1... lb. 26		

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yek	.. lb. 14		
Bream—Pin Ya	.. 24		
Canton Fresh Water Fish	.. lb. 18		
" Catfish—Chia Yek	.. 24		
" Goldfish—Mun Yek	.. 24		
" Crab—Hail	.. 24		
" Table Fish—Mak Yu	.. 24		
" Dab—Sha Mang Yu	.. 40		
" Oat—Wong Mai Lap	.. 12		
" Dog Fish—Tsi To Sha	.. 10		
" Tala, Conger—Hoi Man	.. 22		
" Fresh water—Tam Shai Yu	.. 20		
" Yellow—Wong Sha	.. 24		
" Frog—Tsi Kai	.. 24		
" Harp—Shak Pan	.. 45		
" Indrison—Pak Kan Yu	.. 16		
" Herrings—Tsi Kai	.. 24		
" Halfbush—Chung Kwan Kai	.. 18		
" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	.. 28		
" Leach—Wa Yu	.. 28		
" Labrus—Lung Ha	.. 40		
" Mackerel—Chi Yu	.. 28		
" Monk Fish—Mong Yu	.. 36		
" Mullet—Tsi Yu	.. 16		
" Oyster—Shan Ho	.. 24		
" Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	.. 16		
" Perch—Tsi Lo	.. 28		
" Pike—Fa Pan Fung	.. 14		
" Placod—Pan Yu	.. 32		
" Pomfret—Black—Fai Chong	.. 30		
" Pomfret—White—Fai Chong	.. 30		
" Prawns—Mun B	.. 40		
" Ray—Pai Pa Shau	.. 10		
" Rock Fish—Shak Kung Kung	.. 18		
" Roach—Tsi Yu	.. 28		
" Salmon—Mun Yu	.. 40		
" Shark—Sha Yu	.. 10		
" Shrimp—Po Yu	.. 28		
" Shrimps—Ha	.. 28		
" Snapper—Lap Yu	.. 28		
" Sole—Tsi Shu Yu	.. 18		
" Trench—Wai Yu	.. 18		
" Turbot—Tsi Han Yu	.. 24		
" Turtle, emu! fresh water	.. 100		

could do when attacked by a "plane" except to try to reach it with her anti-aircraft guns. "If the aeroplane can do what is claimed," he observed, "it means that any nation which builds aeroplane-carriers to a greater extent than any other country will be able to defeat an enemy. It also

follows again, that if the aeroplane can do what is claimed no fleet is going to approach a coast within reach of "planes, because each ship can carry only one or two "planes on its carrier, and the enemy can have thousands on shore. Therefore everything depends on a very large "if."



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Obtainable Everywhere.

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REMEDY

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL CHEMISTS.



COTTONSEED



SALAD OIL.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

MANCHESTER GAME RESULTS IN DRAW.

AUSTRALIANS' SLOW SCORING.

LONDON, July 26.

At Manchester the weather was fine. There were 12,000 spectators. The wicket was soft as the result of overnight rain. England made 362 runs for four wickets and declared. The Australian innings then commenced. The wicket was not difficult, yet scoring was always very slow and purely defensive. There was good bowling, frequently changed. Collins played a dogged 290 minutes in an innings of 320 minutes.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS.

Bardsley b Parkin	3
Collins l.b.w. Parkin	40
Macartney b Parker	13
Andrews c Tennyson, b Fender	6
Taylor b Fender	4
Fellow c Tyldesley, b Parker	17
Armstrong b Douglas	17
Gregory b Parkin	29
Carter b Parkin	0
Hendry c Russell, b Parkin	4
McDonald	8
Extras	34
Total	175

ENGLAND'S GOOD BOWLING.

Parkin took five wickets for 38 runs. Woolley none for 38, Parker two for 23, Fender two for 30, and Douglas one for three. England had forty minutes batting as follows:—

Hallows	16
Parking c Collins, b Andrews	23
Parker	3
Extras	2
Total (for one wicket)	44

The match was a draw.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Warwick won by two wickets, Yorkshire by an innings and 48 runs, Northants by 244 runs, Somerset by 65 runs, and Kent in the first innings.

"SAVE THE CHILDREN."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOBLE WORK.

CHILDREN IN CHINA'S FAMINE AREA AIDED.

LONDON, July 26.

At the annual meeting of the council of the Save the Children Fund in London, Lord Weardale presiding, said that £552,735 had been received during the past year. There were 170,000 direct subscribers in addition to thousands of anonymous helpers. The fund by counteracting international bitterness had been working better for the future of Europe than all the statesmen. The report showed that the fund in two years had amounted to £950,000. A home fund had been established as distinct from the foreign fund. In addition to the relief granted in Central Europe grants had been made to Armenian and Russian refugee orphans, also to child sufferers in the famine area in China and to Russian and Turkish children suffering in the concentration camps for refugees at Constantinople.

New York, July 26.

\$29,000,000 was collected in the United States to May 1 for the relief of children in Europe. All except \$2,000,000 has been distributed.

OLD PALESTINE.

MANY VALUABLE ANTIQUITIES FOUND.

LONDON, July 26.

The Colonial Office has received reports from Palestine showing the valuable results of the Antiquities Ordinance. The great cloisters with which Herod adorned the Birthplace have been identified and excavated at Ascalon, while a hexagonal court with mosaic pavements and ambulatory have been uncovered in the vicinity of the Synagogue at Capernaum. Steps are being taken to preserve and protect the Crusaders' Tower at Ramleh and other monuments. Up to the present 6,000 objects have been catalogued for the museum which is shortly being opened to the public.

129 IN THE SHADE.

RECORD HEAT WAVE AT BASRA CAUSES MANY DEATHS.

BASRA, July 26.

The record heat wave has resulted in many deaths of British, Indians and Arabs. The maximum temperature in the shade averaged 124 for a fortnight, the highest being 129 on July 16.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

	(Direct)	
"TEUCER"	15th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"THRESIAS"	18th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"KEENUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

	(Direct or via Continental Ports)	
"AGAMEMNON"	30th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPIUS"	8th Aug.	Rotterdam, Genoa, Marseilles & L'pool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINGROU"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

	(via Kobe and Yokohama)	
"PROTESILAS"	5th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

	(via Suez or Panama)	
"HELENUS"	6th Aug.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	8th Aug.	for Shanghai
"THESSALUS"	16th Aug.	for Singapore & London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"THESSALUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Wednesday, July 27.	To
Shanghai	Yingchow	
Shanghai	Shantung	
Calcutta and Straits	Nagato Maru	
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers, London)	Japan	
3rd June	SATURDAY, JULY 30.	
Shanghai	Sinkiang	
Shanghai	Syria	
SUNDAY, JULY 31.		
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers, London)	Kashmir	
3rd June	TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.	
Calcutta and Straits	Nagato Maru	
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.		
Straits	Kitano Maru	
Japan and Shanghai	Yokohama Maru	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Wednesday, July 27.	Time
Shanghai and North China	Oleumaru	4 p.m.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Macassar Maru	4 p.m.
Samsat and Wenchow	Taiming	130 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

Found wandering in Siam with no abode or means of subsistence, a 14-year old Chinese boy, a native of Tungku, has been taken before the S.C.A. with a view to his repatriation.

The body of one of the two men drowned from the trading junk wrecked on the rocks off Putaichau during the squall on Saturday, has been recovered by the police from the harbour near Lyemun pass.

A basket containing clothing valued at \$450, a silver watch and chain valued at \$28.80, and a half sovereign gold piece valued at \$5 were stolen from a Chinese passenger as the s.s. "Sunamhoi" was entering port yesterday.

A Chinese aged 46 years, a native of Amoy, who returned to Hongkong from Singapore as a deportee, was yesterday removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital sick and destitute. He will be looked after by the halfpings who will arrange for his repatriation.

Suffering from a wound in the back alleged to have been received in the course of a fight with a man now in custody, a Chinese youth, 18 years of age, was yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. His condition is not serious.

Chinese detective No. 387, Lau Cham, stationed at Yaumati, has been detained by order of the D.S.P. on a charge of having accepted a bribe of \$20 to influence his conduct as a public servant while on duty. He will appear before a Magistrate in due course.

Mr. N. Tensdale Mackintosh, Registrar of the Hongkong University reports that between 5 p.m. on Monday, and 9 a.m. yesterday, his office in the main building was entered by breaking a glass window and drawing the bolt, and two electric table fans were stolen.

According to the Canton Times a strike of the workers at the electric generating plant of the Sun Company, has greatly handicapped the management of the Hotel Asia, which is under the same management. The cause of the strike is said to be the management's refusal to dismiss an unpopular engineer.

A godown coolie employed by a Chinese firm of Bonham Strand, West, has reported to the police that between 3.30 p.m. on Monday and noon yesterday, the godown at No. 211, Des Voeux Road West was entered by forcing the door and heading the bolt, and a weighing machine bearing the name KI Fung Hong, a Chinese character, stolen.

LOCAL LABOUR DISPUTE.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

NEW FEATURES IN POLICE COURT CASE.

A case of alleged intimidation in a labour dispute was heard before Magistrate Lindell this morning, when a Chinese described as the head of the Hunghom branch of the Paint Scrappers' Guild was charged with having intimidated a scraper with a view to making him join a movement calculated to give the Guild a monopoly of paint scraping contracts. Mr. Leo Longinotto for the defence, applied for a remand on the ground that he had not had time to receive instructions. He explained that Mr. Tinson had originally been retained for the defence and had received instructions. At the last moment, however, the accused had changed his mind and engaged him (Mr. Longinotto).

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P. who conducted the prosecution said: I object to another remand, because— The Magistrate (to Mr. Longinotto): If your client cannot make up his mind as to which solicitor to engage, it is his business and not the Court's. I must hear some evidence to-day and reserve for you the right to cross-examine later. Outlining the case, Mr. King said that having regard to the facts, it was in one aspect very simple but in another serious. This case differed from others in that the matter involved was not a quarrel over wages, but an organised attempt by a Labour Union to secure control of all men engaged in the trade, and by freezing out the independent workers and contractors, impose their own conditions and terms. The Magistrate remarked that there was nothing new about that.

Mr. King agreed that that was so elsewhere, but it was certainly a new move for Hongkong. The accused, he proceeded, was the head of the Hunghom Branch of the Association which had its side headquarters on this side of the harbour. He used to work for one of the witnesses last year. On the night of June 25, accused visited the Wei Kee lodging house kept by his late employer to lodge his workmen, and according to a former fact said: "You must not work for Wei Kee or you will be beaten to death." Several other workmen heard accused's words. Accused was accompanied by two or three other men and evidently meant to carry out his threat if his instructions were disregarded.

The Magistrate: I do not quite understand what you mean by independent workers.

Mr. King: I mean the contractors, who are not members of the guild.

The Magistrate: One could hardly expect a contractor to be a member of the guild.

Mr. King: Quite, but for want of a better designation, I am calling them independent workers. Mr. King continued that where work undertaken by the contractors was done in five days, the Guild did it in ten, at higher wages, and then not so satisfactorily.

Chan Mok, the workman in question, corroborated Mr. King's statement. Asked to give the exact words used by the accused he said that the latter warned him, "Don't you people work for Woon Kee. If no one will take the lead, I will." The accused did not say anything more. The witness did not know exactly what the accused meant, but since the warning he had ceased to work for Woon Kee.

The Magistrate: I thought your master was Wei Kee?

The witness explained that Woon Kee was another contractor with a shop in the same street. There was a standing agreement between Woon Kee and Wei Kee whereby their workmen were interchanged. Whenever one had a big job in hand, the other would lend some of his men to help cope with the work. This arrangement had ceased since the accused's warning. They had to obey the accused because they were all members of the Guild of which he was the head. The hearing was proceeding as this issue went to press.

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Printed and Published for THE COLONIAL by THOMAS ORRIS,
"YIPKIN," No. 3, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.